

Shall We Have War?

The militia has been called out. Men who enlisted with little thought of war are summoned to put on their uniforms, drop their business, and leave home for the camp and perhaps for the battlefield.

We do not understand President Wilson's plans, nor know the reasons for his actions. We could see no purpose in the occupation of Vera Cruz, and we see no end to be accomplished by landing and keeping troops in Mexico. Of course we are justified all right, by the things the Mexicans have done; but still we see no good to come from our actions unless it be to get more of our men accustomed to warlike maneuvers.

But we do believe that it is for the interest of President Wilson to preserve his great record as a peacemaker. And we believe that at heart he desires peace. And America is too great, too sane, too sure to get all that justice demands in the end, to be hurried into a war.

The Soldier's Danger

The real danger to our "soldier boys" is not from Mexican bullets or any hostile armies. Their real danger is from the temptations and corruptions of the camp.

Every camp is the focus for work by all the devil's missionary societies,—tobacco, drink, gambling, women, profanity. Few officers oppose these things, and some encourage and set the example of free indulgence.

Christian people should be active to know the conditions and provide all the moral sanitation possible. The camp is often more deadly than the battle-field.

Madison and Rockcastle

Neighboring counties can often greatly help or hinder one another. The new Dixie Highway will bind counties together in a very delightful way.

The great meeting at Berea on Tuesday was a fine example. The judges and prominent men of both counties were present, and agreed to meet one month hence, Thursday, July 27, on the top of Scaffold Cane Hill to begin work on the great Dixie Highway which is not only to be a thoroughfare for people from the far North and South, but the path for traffic and many a friendly visit between the two counties.

"Good friends make good neighbors" is an old saying, but a newer and a better saying is, "Good roadways make good neighbors."

WHAT CAN BE DONE FOR THE BLINDED IN THIS WAR

The aim of The Permanent Blind Relief War Fund of 590 Fifth Ave., New York, can be stated in a very few words. It is proposed to create through the generosity, sympathy, and benevolence of the American people, a lasting and practical memorial to the brave young soldiers and sailors who have become blinded in the service of their country. These men, plunged suddenly into total darkness, are dependent at present on the existing institutions for the care of the blind, which are, owing to the exigencies of this war, completely inadequate.

The first object of this Fund will be to enable these institutions to enlarge their possibilities by providing increased accommodations, additional teachers, mechanical appliances, etc., so that they may be better able to cope with the ever-increasing demand upon their care and help.

Furthermore, it is proposed to build permanent homes, workshops and exchanges whereby the work of these blinded men may be brought into a favorable and paying market.

It has already been proven that certain arts and trades are of especial adaptability to the blind. They learn such work as carpentry, boot-repairing, mat-making, basket-making, weaving, mattress making,

chair caning, typewriting, massage, and telephony with astonishing rapidity and accuracy, and also out-of-door occupations like poultry-farming and market gardening.

Once these stricken men are made to realize that there is still something left for them in life, that by their own work they can still hold a place among their fellow-men, they lose the terrible depression naturally following their misfortune and set cheerfully to work to become once more useful members of the community.

In order to accomplish this result, large sums of money, intelligently expended, are required. It is easy to understand that the blind worker at home can accomplish but little if left to himself.

The entire running expenses of this Fund, including everything, is borne by the Executive Committee so that every subscription is deposited with the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank.

This charity, in which we ask you to cooperate, is endeavoring to relieve a condition the tragedy of which passes the barriers of race and national prejudice. It is trying to give new life, hope, and independence to thousands of despairing, helpless men, and will ultimately contribute benefactions upon every blinded person throughout the entire country.

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IN OUR OWN STATE

The old officers of the Kentucky State League of Postmasters were re-elected at the closing of the annual convention in Louisville Thursday afternoon.

Laurel County Murder.

Coal miner, Lee Webb, of East Bernstadt, becoming enraged at his wife because she had left him, cut her throat from ear to ear. Making his escape, he ran a distance of a mile cut his own throat and then threw himself across the railroad track. His body was badly mangled by a passing freight train a short time later.

Breathitt County Oil Boom

Leases are beginning to be taken in Breathitt Co., which indicates that some wild-cat wells will be put down to test out the country for oil and gas. There is no reason to believe there is no oil or gas to be found; but it takes large sums of money to put these test wells down. In Breathitt, some responsible and wide-awake men are taking leases for the purpose of developing oil and gas.

Aged Minister Dead

The Rev. Frank Agar, who for a quarter of a century has been doing missionary work in the mountains of Eastern Kentucky, died at the age of seventy years. For the past eighteen years he has been assisted by his wife, who was Miss Lydia Yuman, of Louisville, who survives him and will continue the work of evangelizing and education among the young people of their territory. Mr. Agar was originally from York, England, and has been a devoted worker for the Master in his chosen field.

Winchester Hospital Progresses

The excavations have been made and the masons are now at work laying the foundation for Winchester's hospital. A large force of men are on the job and the work will be pushed as rapidly as possible by the contractors. It is hoped that the hospital will be ready for occupancy by December.

Egg Shippers Are Warned

Warning comes from wholesale commission firms to egg shippers not to send to market rotten eggs, as the Federal law now prohibits interstate traffic, between markets, of egg consignments containing more than five per cent bad eggs.

The department considers eggs to be adulterated when they contain more than five per cent of yolks stuck to shells, moldy eggs, black spotted, mixed rots, black rots and so on.

The law provides that offenders will be prosecuted and punished with a fine of \$200 for the first offense and \$300 for subsequent offenses, or by imprisonment for a term not to exceed one year.

Irvine Graded School Teachers Elected

At a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Irvine Graded School the following teachers were elected for next term:

Leroy Alcorn, Principal; O. F. Kerr, 1st Assistant, and Miss Laura West were re-elected. Frank Bryant was chosen to fill a vacancy in the faculty.

School will probably begin about the first of September.

Mad Bull Injures Harlan County Farmer

Late last Saturday evening C. F. C. Nolen, aged 71 years, a farmer and stock grower of Creech, in the east end of Harlan County, went to the barn to attend to his stock. He was attacked by a mad bull; was horned and trampled upon, receiving a broken limb and wounds about the face before help arrived. He was taken to the Harlan hospital for treatment, where, on account of his age, but slight hope for his recovery is given.

Floridians to Visit Madison Co.

One hundred farmers from the state of Florida will arrive in Richmond July 16th and will spend one day visiting the farms throughout the county. This is brought about thru the efforts of our State and County Agents. Every farmer should cooperate in order to entertain these gentlemen and see that they shall see every thing worth while. Farmers having autos should volunteer them for the party and assist in every way possible. These men want to get new ideas. They will be looking for some good stock. If every farmer does his part, these men will go back and remember only one county, and that will be Madison.

U. S. NEWS

Republican members secured an increase in the Army Appropriation Bill of \$2,000,000 for aeroplanes in Committee of the Whole.

Congress took vigorous and far-reaching action in the adoption, with only two dissenting votes, of the Hay resolution declaring an emergency exists and giving the President a free hand in drafting into the service of the United States, all members of the National Guard who subscribe to the oath.

Ambassador Arredondo, Carranza's Washington representative, announced Sunday that his government has accepted "in principle" the mediation offer of the South and Central American republics. The attitude of United States officials is understood to be, however, that there are no differences between the two countries that could be properly submitted to mediation.

The first transcontinental high gear run attempted starts from the Panama California International Exposition at San Diego Monday, July 3 at noon and it will also be the first time an automobile has ever actually been started by Western Union Telegraph, when the impetus has been given by a person more than 1500 miles distant. The Western Union start will not be a formal message, but the wire will be connected to the self-starter of the Pathfinder Twin Six engine and the engine and car will be put in motion by the contact made when the key is pressed in Denver, Colorado.

"AD MEN" FLOCK TO QUAKER CITY

Spectacular Entrance Made By Cincinnati Delegation

Ohioans Release Band Which Preferred Financial "Clean-Up" To Responding To Mobilization.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Philadelphia, Penn.—Philadelphia became the international capital of the "Ad Men of the World" early this week. All week 7,000 visitors poured into Philadelphia. Many attended special church services held in many city churches Sunday and in the afternoon they went to the Metropolitan Opera House and participated in a thrilling international meeting, the first of the gathering on the program. Monday the business sessions started and the spectacular pageant and the cabaret.

The Cincinnati delegation of 165, headed by Presidents Schmidt, Oppenheimer and Weiss, made the most spectacular entrance of the day. With their red, white and blue umbrellas outspread, badges of red and silver flaring a yard long from their coats, and another display of color in hats and neckties, the delegation brought Chestnut street to its windows in a rush as they marched from the Baltimore and Ohio Station to the Bellevue-Stratford.

In the train as "loyal boosters" were Mayor A. D. Follett heading a Marietta delegation of eight, Wheeling, W. Va., Parkersburg, Louisville, Dayton, Lexington, Middletown, Hamilton and Springfield.

A meeting of the Cincinnati delegation was held in the Bellevue-Stratford shortly after arrival and plans of campaign through which they hope to land the convention for 1917 were gone over. Addresses were made by C. Lee Downey, L. K. Oppenheimer, W. E. Kreidler, Harry L. Simmons, Carl Dehoney, Clarence W. Payne and others. The speakers made plain that Cincinnati's main argument in favor of the 1917 convention will be the fact that the city invitation had been extended five years ago, prior to that of any other city in the field at this time.

Kendle's Band, which before the President called for the National Guard was known as the First Regiment Band, has been "fired by the Cincinnati delegation. The Cincinnati band they will not march behind any band that prefers a "financial clean-up" during a convention week to giving service to their country, and they have agreed to release the band from its control to lead the delegates in Broad street pageant.

This action was decided upon when the delegates, on their arrival at the Bellevue-Stratford, learned of the action of Kendle and his band in declining to go to Mt. Gretna with the First Brigade of the Pennsylvania National Guard because the band was "fired up."

CARRANZA MUST COMPLY AT ONCE

Refusal Means Immediate Action by U. S.

MEDIATION PROPOSAL FAILS

Latin-American Diplomats Urge Carranza to Comply With American Demands—Embargo Placed on All Shipments to Mexico.

Washington, June 27.—Carranza must comply at once with the demands of the United States for the release of the American troops, held prisoner at Chihuahua, and repudiate the orders of Trevino, before there can be any prospect of a peaceful solution of the issue between the two governments. Plain intimation to this effect was given by Secretary of State Lansing to the Bolivian minister.

President Wilson expects a reply to his demands within the next two or three days. What its nature will be is not known. If it is a refusal, the president will lay the matter before congress and ask authority to take whatever steps he may regard as necessary.

Officials of the administration have taken into consideration the possibility that Carranza may make his answer a declaration of war and the concentration of Carranza troops in the vicinity of Chihuahua City, where the American troops are being held, is regarded as ominous.

The Mexican embassy expressed the hope that Carranza will go to the limit in his efforts to avoid a clash and the view is expressed that if war is declared the initiative must be taken by President Wilson.

Latin-American diplomats here, following the conference between Secretary Lansing and Bolivian minister, have advised their governments to urge Carranza to comply with the American demands.

Special Representative Rodgers at Mexico City advised the state department that, although he received a copy of the American demands, he had been unable to locate General Caudillo Aguilar, Mexican minister of foreign relations, for the purpose of presenting them.

Brigadier General Pershing, commanding the American expeditionary force in Mexico notified the war department a return to camp of Captain Morey, commanding officer of one of the American troops engaged in the fight at Carrizal, who was wounded, and of the recovery of the note book belonging to Captain Boyd, who was killed. The note book contained a carbon copy of the note which Boyd sent to the Jefe Politico at Carrizal, asking permission to go through the town. It is also understood to have contained the reply of General Gomez, the Mexican commander, proposing the parley.

Embargo on Mexico. This government has put into effect an informal and temporary embargo on the shipment of all kinds of supplies, including foodstuffs, into Mexico.

The state department was advised that the Mexican port authorities have extinguished all lights along the east coast of Mexico. Similar action was taken preceding the occupation of Vera Cruz by American forces in April, 1914.

Administration officers are preparing to have a force of at least 50,000 national guardsmen on the border within two weeks. If hostilities begin it is planned to have the American forces seize all railroads in northern Mexico and proceed at once toward Chihuahua for the purpose of rescuing the American prisoners.

Secretary of War Baker's attention is directed to shortages of equipment and other difficulties which state troops in general were experiencing in preparing for their service on the border. He issued a statement explaining there was no shortage of necessary supplies for the state troops, but that there was some delay in getting equipment to its proper destination and that the war department was doing its utmost to provide a remedy.

Secretary Baker explained that the war department and the railroads are actively co-operating toward expediting shipments at state organizations. The railway associations have a representative now in the quartermaster general's office who is working with the government in the furtherance of plans to "speed up" train service having to do with military operations.

Trains carrying troops or supplies are labelled "United States army" and are given preference over all others and expedited to their destinations. It was said that some of the de luxe trains were held up for the first time in their history to make way for the ordinary freight trains rushing supplies to the state mobilization camps.

WORLD NEWS

The Germans have made an effort to divert the Russian drives on the Austrians by an attack on Kuropatkin's armies in the North. Early in the week, fierce fighting was in progress in Volhynia, where the Germans and Austrians were vigorously on the offensive to no avail.

Saturday and Sunday, the Russians cut their way through Bukovina occupying the entire Austrian Crownland of Bukovina. 2,000 prisoners were reported captured.

Heavy fighting has been on about Verdun. The Germans' progress is slow if any. They drove their attack to three and one-half miles north-east of Verdun but were repulsed again at the last of the week; the French recaptured trenches west of Thiaumont and made progress in the village Fleury, Saturday night. The action taken was largely by the heavy artillery; no infantry activity in the Verdun region of importance on Sunday.

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RUSSIAN DRIVE SWEEPS ONWARD

Is Approaching Transylvanian Passes.

FRENCH TAKE TIENTON TRENCH

Retreat of Main Austrian Forces Resembles a Rout, Italian Statement Indicates—New German Dash at Verdun Is Expected Soon.

London, June 27.—"We are approaching the Transylvanian passes." This statement which concludes the Russian war office report, is borne out by the announcement of the capture of Posenilla, five miles southwest of Kimpolung, on the southernmost railway line—Kimpolung having been already taken—and by the Russian sweep through the whole of the Bukovina.

The southern wing of the Austro-Hungarian army is expected to make a stand in the two principal Transylvanian passes, Borjo pass, in the south, and Kiribaba pass in the north, the two only means of communication between the Bukovina and Transylvania. Both saw furious fighting in the first Russian drive; both were the scenes of the final turn in the great mountain battle in favor of the Austro-Hungarians.

The French during the night launched an attack against the Germans on the eastern bank of the river and succeeded in capturing part of a German trench between Fumini and Chenois woods. At the same time they repulsed a new German onslaught west of Thiaumont, where the crown prince is trying to consolidate his new front.

Indications point to a new German dash on the left bank of the Meuse. In accordance with the tactics pursued throughout the Verdun campaign, the German command is expected to make a determined attempt to swing his positions on that bank in line with the new front established by the recent capture of Thiaumont fort and part of the village of Fleury.

The Italians have begun a powerful counter offensive over a front of about twenty-five miles in an effort to win back the ground gained by the Austrians in the Trentino drive, which started on May 17. Important successes have already been achieved by the Italians, according to the official announcement made at Rome. The claim of the Rome war office is substantiated by the official statement issued in Vienna.

Screened by stubborn rear-guard fighting, the retreat of the main Austrian forces is precipitate and resembles a rout, the Italian statement indicates.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

It Calls For Preparedness and Protection of American Rights.

Chicago, June 18.—Following is the platform adopted by the Republican national convention:

In 1911 the Republican party stood for the Union. As it stood for the Union, it stood for the rights of a united people, true to American ideals, loyal to American traditions, known to all as the only party to the constitution, to the government and to the flag of the United States. We believe in American policies at home and abroad.

Protection of American Rights.

We declare that we believe in and will enforce the protection of every American citizen in all the rights secured to him by the constitution, treaties and the law of nations, at home and abroad, by land and sea. These rights, which, in violation of the specific promise of their party, made at Baltimore in 1912, the Democratic president and the Democratic congress have failed to defend, we will unflinchingly maintain.

We desire peace, the peace of justice and right, and believe in maintaining a straight and honest neutrality between the belligerents in the great war in Europe. We must perform all our duties and insist upon all our rights as neutrals, without fear and without favor. We believe that peace and neutrality as well as the dignity and influence of the United States cannot be preserved by shifty expedients, by phrasemaking, by performances in language or by attitudes ever changing in an effort to secure the favor of voters. The present administration has destroyed our influence abroad and humiliated us in our own eyes. The Republican party believes that a firm, consistent and courageous foreign policy, always maintained by Republicans in accordance with American traditions is the best, as it is the only true way to preserve our peace and restore us to our rightful place among the nations. We believe in the pacific settlement of international disputes and favor the establishment of a world court for that purpose.

Mexico.

We deeply sympathize with the 15,000,000 people of Mexico who, for three years, have seen their country devastated, their homes destroyed, their fellow citizens murdered and their women outraged by armed bands of desperadoes led by self-seeking, conscienceless agitators.

We express our horror and indignation at the outrages which have been and are being perpetrated by these bandits upon American men and women who were or are in Mexico by invitation of the laws and of the government of that country and whose rights to security of person and property are guaranteed by solemn treaty obligations. We denounce the indefensible methods of interference employed by this administration in the internal affairs of Mexico and refer with shame to its failure to discharge the duty of this country as next friend to Mexico, its duty to other powers who have relied upon us as such friend and its duty to our citizens in Mexico in permitting the continuance of such conditions, first, by failure to act promptly and firmly, and second, by lending its influence to the continuation of such conditions through recognition of one of the factions responsible for these outrages.

We pledge our aid in restoring order and maintaining peace in Mexico, in compliance to our citizens on and near our border and to those in Mexico, wherever they may be found, adequate and absolute protection in their lives, liberty and property.

Monroe Doctrine.

We reaffirm our approval of the Monroe doctrine and declare its maintenance to be a policy of the country essential to its present and future peace and safety and to the achievement of its manifest destiny.

Latin America.

We favor the continuation of Republican policies, which will result in drawing more and more closely the commercial, financial and social relations between this country and the countries of Latin America.

Philippines.

We renew our allegiance to the Philippine policy inaugurated by McKinley, approved by congress and consistently carried out by Roosevelt and Taft. Even in this short time it has enormously improved the material and social conditions of the islands, given the Philippine people a constantly increasing participation in their government and, if persisted in, will bring still greater benefits in the future.

We condemn the Democratic administration for its attempt to abandon the Philippines which was prevented only by the vigorous opposition of Republican members of congress, aided by a few patriotic Democrats.

Treaty With Russia.

We reiterate our unqualified approval of the action taken in December, 1911, by the president and congress to secure with Russia, as with other countries, a treaty that will recognize the absolute right of expatriation and prevent all discrimination of whatever kind between American citizens, whether native born or alien, and regardless of race, religion or previous political allegiance. We renew the pledge to observe this principle and to maintain the right of asylum, which is neither to be surrendered nor restricted, and we unite in the cherished hope that the war which is now desolating the world may speedily end with a complete and lasting restoration of brotherhood among the nations of the earth and the assurance of full equal rights, civil and religious, to all men in every land.

Protection of the Country.

In order to maintain our peace and make certain the security of our people within our own borders, the country must have not only adequate, but thorough and complete national defense, ready for any emergency. We must have a sufficient and effective regular army and a provision for ample reserves, already drilled and disciplined, who can be called at once to the colors when danger comes.

We must have a navy so strong and so well proportioned and equipped, so thoroughly ready and prepared that no enemy can gain command of the sea and effect a landing in force on either our western or our eastern coast. To secure these results we must have a coherent and continuous policy of national defense, which even in these perilous days the Democratic party has utterly failed to develop, but which we promise to give to the country.

Tariff.

The Republican party stands now, as always, in the fullest sense for the policy of tariff protection to American industries and American labor and does not regard an anti-dumping provision as an adequate substitute. Such protection should be reasonable in amount, but sufficient to protect adequately American industry and American labor and be so adjusted as to prevent undue exactions by monopolies or trusts. It should, moreover, give special attention to securing the industrial independence of the United States, as in the case of dyestuffs.

Through wise tariff and industrial legislation our industries can be so organized that they will become not only a commercial bulwark, but a powerful aid to national defense.

The Underwood tariff act is a complete

measure in every respect. Under its administration imports have enormously increased in spite of the fact that the intercourse with foreign countries has been largely cut off by reason of the war, while the revenues, of which we stand in such dire need, have been greatly reduced. Under the normal conditions which prevailed prior to the war, it was clearly demonstrated that this act deprived the American producer and the American worker of that protection which entitled them to meet their foreign competitors, and, but for the adventitious conditions created by the war, would have since paralyzed all forms of American industry and deprived American labor of its just reward.

It has not in the least reduced the cost of living, which has constantly advanced from the date of its enactment. The welfare of our people demands its repeal and the substitution of a measure which, in peace as well as in war, will produce ample revenue and give reasonable protection to all forms of American production in mine, forest, field and factory.

Business.

The Republican party has long believed in the rigid supervision and strict regulation of transportation and great corporations of the country. It has put its trust in the law, and all really effective laws regulating the railroads and the great industrial corporations are the work of Republican congresses and presidents. For this policy of regulation and supervision the Democratic administration has been punished. But protection is very different from the government in business which should be left within the sphere of private enterprise and indirect competition with its own citizens, a policy which is the result of the waste of money to the taxpayer and in an inferior product.

The Republican party firmly believes that all who violate the laws in regulation of business should be individually punished. But protection is very different from persecution, and business success, no matter how honestly attained, is apparently regarded by the Democratic party as in itself a crime. Such doctrines are the chief cause of the present economic depression. The Republican party believes in encouraging American business as it believes in and will seek to advance all American interests.

Rural Credits.

We favor an effective system of rural credits as opposed to the ineffective law proposed by the present Democratic administration.

Rural Free Delivery.

We favor the extension of the rural free delivery system and condemn the Democratic administration for curtailing and crippling it.

Merchant Marine.

In view of the policies adopted by all the maritime nations to encourage the shipping interests, and in order to enable us to compete with them for the ocean carrying trade, we favor the payment to ships engaged in the foreign trade of liberal compensation for services actually rendered in carrying the mails and such further legislation as will build up an adequate American merchant marine and give us ships which may be requisitioned by the government in time of national emergency.

We are utterly opposed to the government ownership of vessels as proposed by the Democratic party because government owned ships, while effectively preventing the development of the American merchant marine by private capital, will be entirely unable to provide for the vast volume of American freights and will leave us more helpless than ever in the hard grip of foreign syndicates.

Transportation.

Interstate and intrastate transportation has become so interwoven that the attempt to apply two and often several sets of laws to its regulation has produced conflicts of authority, embarrassment in operation and inconvenience and expense to the public.

The entire transportation system of the country has become essentially national. We, therefore, favor such action by legislation or, if necessary, through an amendment to the constitution of the United States as will result in placing it under exclusive federal control.

Economy and a National Budget.

The increasing cost of the national government to apply two and often several sets of laws to its regulation has produced conflicts of authority, embarrassment in operation and inconvenience and expense to the public. The entire transportation system of the country has become essentially national. We, therefore, favor such action by legislation or, if necessary, through an amendment to the constitution of the United States as will result in placing it under exclusive federal control.

Conservation.

We believe in a careful husbandry of all the natural resources of the country, husbandry which means development without waste, use without abuse.

Civil Service Reform.

The civil service law has always been sustained by the Republican party, and we renew our repeated declaration that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable. The Democratic party has repeatedly and of its opposition to and rejection of President Taft's oft repeated proposals and earnest efforts to secure economy and efficiency through the establishment of a simple, businesslike budget system, to which we pledge our support.

Territorial Matters.

Reaffirming the attitude long maintained by the Republican party, we hold that officials appointed to administer the government of any territory should be bona fide residents of the territory in which their duties are to be performed.

Labor Laws.

We pledge the Republican party to the faithful enforcement of all federal laws passed for the protection of labor. We favor vocational education, the enactment and rigid enforcement of a federal child labor law, the enactment of a generous and comprehensive workmen's compensation law, within the commerce power of congress, and an accident compensation law covering all government employees. We favor the collection and collation under the direction of the department of labor of complete data relating to industrial hazards for the information of congress, to the end that such legislation may be adopted as may be calculated to secure the safety, conservation and protection of labor from the dangers incident to industry and transportation.

Suffrage.

The Republican party, reaffirming its faith of government of the people, by the people, for the people, as a measure of justice to one-half the adult people of this country, favors the extension of the suffrage to women, but recognizes the right of each state to settle this question for itself.

Such are our principles, such are our purposes and goals. We demand that we begin. The times are dangerous and the future is fraught with peril. We appeal to all Americans, whether naturalized or native born, to prove to the world that we are Americans in thought and in deed, with the loyalty, the sense, the aspiration. We call on all Americans to be true to the spirit of America, to the great traditions of their common country and, above all things, to keep the faith.

PLATFORM OF THE DEMOCRATS

Treats of Preparedness, Mexico, Tariff and Other Points of Importance to Nation.

The platform adopted by the Democratic convention reads as follows:

The Democratic party, in national convention assembled, adopts the following declaration to the end that the people of the United States may both realize the achievements wrought by four years of Democratic administration and be apprised of the policies to which the party is committed for the further conduct of national affairs.

Record of Achievement.

We endorse the administration of Woodrow Wilson. It speaks for itself. It is the best exposition of sound Democratic policy at home and abroad.

We challenge comparison of our record, our keeping of pledges and our constructive legislation with those of any party of any time.

We found our country hampered by special privilege, a vicious tariff, obsolete banking laws and an insular currency. Our foreign affairs were dominated by commercial interests for their selfish ends. The Republican party, despite repeated pledges, was impotent to correct abuses which it had fostered. Under our administration, under a leadership which has never faltered, these abuses have been removed, and our people have been freed therefrom.

Federal Trade Commission.

We have created a federal trade commission to accommodate the perplexing questions arising under the anti-trust laws so that monopoly may be strangled at its birth and legitimate industry encouraged. Fair competition in business is now assured.

We have effected an adjustment of the tariff, adequate for revenue under peace conditions and fair to the consumer and to the producer, and have removed the burdens of taxation so that swollen incomes bear their equitable share. Our revenues have been sufficient in times of world stress and will largely exceed the expenditures for the current fiscal year.

We have lifted human labor from the category of commodities and have secured to the workman the right of voluntary association for his protection and the protection of his industry or the right of the laborer against the unwarranted issuance of writs of injunction and have guaranteed to him the right of trial by jury in cases of alleged contempt committed outside of the presence of the court.

We have advanced the parcel post to genuine efficiency, enlarged the postal savings system, added 10,000 rural delivery routes and extensions, thus reaching 1,600,000 additional people; improved the postal service in every branch and for the first time in our history placed the postoffice system on a self-supporting basis, with actual surplus in 1915, 1916 and 1917.

Economic Freedom.

The reforms which we most obviously needed to clear away special privileges, prevent unfair discrimination and release the energies of men of all ranks and advantages have been effected by recent legislation. We must now remove, so far as possible, every remaining element of unrest and uncertainty from the path of the individual citizen, and secure for them a continued period of quiet, assured and confident prosperity.

Tariff.

We reaffirm our belief in the doctrine of a tariff for the purpose of providing sufficient revenue for the operation of the government economically administered and unreservedly endorse the Underwood tariff law, which is a landmark in our history.

We recognize that tariff rates are necessarily subject to change to meet changing conditions in the world's production and trade. The events of the last two years have brought about many momentous changes in the demand for goods, effects are yet conjectural and wait to be disclosed, particularly in regard to our foreign trade. Two years of a war which has directly involved most of the chief interests of the world, and which has indirectly affected the life and industry of all nations are bringing about economic changes more varied and far-reaching than the world has ever before experienced.

In order to ascertain just what those changes may be the Democratic congress is providing for a nonpartisan tariff commission to make impartial and thorough study of every economic fact that may throw light either upon our past or upon our future fiscal policy with regard to the imposition of taxes on imports or with regard to the changed and changing conditions under which our trade is carried on.

Monroe Doctrine.

The Monroe doctrine is reasserted as a principle of Democratic faith. That doctrine guarantees the independent republics of the two Americas against aggression from another continent. It implies as well the most scrupulous regard upon our part for the sovereignty of each of them. The want of a stable, responsible government in Mexico capable of repressing and punishing the marauders of the border, who have not only taken the lives and seized and destroyed the property of American citizens in that country, but have insolently invaded our soil, made war upon and murdered our people there, has rendered it necessary temporarily to occupy by our armed forces a portion of the territory of that friendly state where, until by the restoration of law and order there a repetition of such outrages is improbable, the necessity for their remaining will continue. Intervention, implying as it does military subjugation, is revolting to the people of the United States, notwithstanding the provocation to that course has been great and should be resorted to, if at all, only as a last resort. The stubborn resistance of the president and his advisers to every demand and suggestion to enter upon it is creditable alike to them and to the people in whose name he speaks.

Merchant Marine.

Immediate provision should be made for the development of the carrying trade of the United States. We heartily endorse the purpose and policy of the pending shipping bill.

Conservation.

For the safeguarding and quickening of the life of our own people, we favor the conservation and development of the natural resources of the country by means of a policy which shall be positive rather than negative.

The Administration and the Farmer.

We favor the vigorous prosecution of investigations and plans to render economic

tion, political or otherwise, that has for its object the advancement of the interest of a foreign power, whether such object is promoted by intimidating the government or by the use of force or by the use of the people or which is calculated and tends to divide our people into antagonistic groups and thus to destroy that complete agreement and solidarity of the people and that unity of sentiment and national purpose so essential to the perpetuity of the nation and its free institutions.

Condemn Alliances.

Normal Column

THE RIDE ON THE DUCK'S BACK

A Sample of Third Grade Composition

Once upon a time there was a family of mice who lived in the loft of a farmer's house. One day they had no food and sent their little son to find something. He ran in the kitchen where the cook was getting dinner. He ran across the floor to where the cat had been eating his breakfast. The cook heard a noise and she turned around; she saw the mouse. She called the cat. When the cat came in she saw the mouse and she pounced on him and ate him up. When his mother and father heard this they were sorry and Mr. Mouse said he would go and ask the fairies to help them. So he packed his grip and told his wife and children good-bye. On his way he met a duck, and Mr. Mouse asked the duck to take him on his back to the fairies. "All right, I will," said the duck. So the next day they found the fairies sitting in the water lilies. The mouse bowed low before the Queen of Fairies. The Queen of Fairies asked him what he wanted. Then Mr. Mouse told his story. The Queen said she would help him. Then she gave him a little red cloak that would make him invisible and told him that when the cat tried to catch them and if she did catch them she could not hurt them. Then the mouse thanked the Queen and went home and the cat never caught them and they lived happy ever after.

Lillian Gertrude Stephenson, Berea, Ky.

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Condemn Alliances.

We condemn all alliances and combinations of individuals in this country, of whatever nationality or descent, who agree and conspire together for the purpose of embarrassing or weakening our government or of improperly influencing or coercing our public representatives in dealing or negotiating with any foreign power. We charge that such conspiracies, limited number exist and have been instigated for the purpose of advancing the interests of foreign countries to the prejudice and detriment of our own country. We condemn any political party which, in view of the activity of such conspirators, surrenders its integrity or modifies its policy.

Preparedness.

Along with the proof of our character as a nation must go the proof of our power to play the part that legitimately belongs to us. The people of the United States love peace. They respect the rights and covet the friendship of all other nations. They desire neither any additional territory nor any advantage which cannot be peacefully gained by their skill, their industry or their enterprise, but they insist upon having absolute freedom of national life and policy and feel that they owe it to themselves and to the role of spirited independence which is their sole and abiding glory that they should render themselves secure against the hazard of interference from any quarter and should be able to protect their rights upon the seas or in states for the time being.

We therefore favor the maintenance of an army fully adequate to the requirements of order, of safety and of the protection of the nation's rights, the fullest development of modern methods of sea coast defense, and the maintenance of an adequate reserve of citizens trained to arms and prepared to safeguard the people and territory of the United States against any danger of hostile action which may unexpectedly arise, and a fixed policy for the continuous development of a navy worthy to support the great naval traditions of the United States and fully equal to the international tasks which the United States hopes and expects to take a part in performing. The plans and enactments of the present congress afford substantial proof of our purpose in this exigent matter.

[The platform here asserts that the Wilson administration has observed strict neutrality and has consistently sought to secure the peace of the world, with respect for the rights of smaller nations and the complete security of the highway of the seas, for the use of all nations.]

Mexican Policy.

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Academy Column

JAMES E. WYNN HEARD FROM

In a recent letter to The Citizen office, James states that he is spending sixty days in the mountains, twelve miles from Lander, Wyo.

His experiences have been varied since leaving Berea nearly two months since. His first point was Casper, Wyo. Then in order to help out on a rush job, he went 200 miles further on to Lander. On account of ill health, he took refuge in the mountains above mentioned. His physician assures him speedy recovery. At the time of his writing he was feeling better.

He wishes to be remembered by all his Berea friends. His address is Lander, Wyo.

ture more profitable and country life more healthful and comfortable and attractive, and we believe this should be a dominant aim of the nation as well as of the states. Much has been accomplished in this field under the present administration—far more than under any previous administration. In the federal reserve act of the last congress and rural credits act of the present congress the machinery has been created which will make credit available to the farmer constantly and readily, and he has at last been put on a footing of equality with the merchant and manufacturer in securing the capital necessary to carry on his enterprise.

Good Roads.

The happiness, comfort and prosperity of rural life and the development of the city are alike conserved by the construction of public highways. We therefore favor national aid in the construction of good roads and roads for military purposes.

Government Employment.

We hold that the life, health and strength of the men, women and children of the nation are its greatest asset and that in the conservation of these the federal government, wherever it acts as the employer of labor, should both on its own account and as an example put into effect the following principles of just employment:

First.—A living wage for all employees.

Second.—A working day not to exceed eight hours, with one day of rest in seven.

Third.—The adoption of safety appliances and the establishment of thoroughly sanitary conditions of labor.

Fourth.—Adequate compensation for industrial accidents.

Fifth.—The standards of the "uniform child labor law" wherever minors are employed.

Sixth.—Such provisions for decency, comfort and health in the employment of women as should be accorded the mothers of the race.

Seventh.—An equitable retirement law providing for the retirement of superannuated and disabled employees of the civil service to the end that a higher standard of efficiency may be maintained.

We believe also that the adoption of similar principles should be urged and applied in the legislation of the states with regard to labor within their borders, and that by every possible agency the life and health of the people of the nation should be conserved.

Labor.

We declare our faith in the Seaman's act, passed by the Democratic congress, and we promise our earnest continuance of its enforcement.

We favor the speedy enactment of an effective federal child labor law and the regulation of the shipment of prison made goods in interstate commerce.

We favor the creation of a federal bureau of safety in the department of labor to gather facts concerning industrial hazards and recommend legislation to prevent the maiming and killing of human beings.

We favor the extension of the powers and functions of the federal bureau of mines.

We favor the development upon a systematic scale of the means, already begun under the present administration, to assist laborers throughout the nation to seek and obtain employment and the extension by the federal government of the same assistance and encouragement as is now given to agricultural training.

We favor the establishment of a department of labor for its excellent record in settling industrial strikes by personal advice and through conciliating agents.

Public Health.

We favor a thorough reconsideration of the means and methods by which the federal government handles questions of public health to the end that human life may be conserved by the elimination of loathsome diseases, the improvement of sanitation and the diffusion of a knowledge of disease prevention.

We favor the establishment by the federal government of tuberculosis sanitariums for needy tubercular patients.

Woman Suffrage, Etc.

Other planks of the platform demand economy in government expenditures, endorse the bill promoting self government in the Philippines and assert that the sacred rights of American citizenship, representative of race, creed or previous nationality, must be preserved at home and abroad. Generous pensions for soldiers are favored. "We recommend the extension of the franchise to the women of the country by the states, upon the same terms as to men." The "splendid diplomatic victories" of the administration are praised, and the conclusion of the platform refers to its "great constructive achievement in following out a consistent policy for our domestic and internal development." Also the record of the administration in foreign affairs is lauded.

FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER

Farm Hand Was Charged With Killing Kansas School Teacher.

Syracuse, Kas., June 5.—Archibald Sweet, a farm hand, was found guilty of first degree murder for the killing of Miss Nellie J. Byers, a Grant county school teacher.

Under the verdict Sweet would be sentenced to the penitentiary for life. His attorneys gave notice of an appeal. The body of the school teacher, who was twenty-three years old, was found in the weeds on a lonely road in October, 1912, near here. She had been strangled to death. Sweet surrendered after bloodhounds had been put on his trail, but maintained his innocence.

Black Magic.

In the discovery of the crews of the Arras and Tara, who had been carried off by the Arabs into the heart of the Libyan desert, the Arab acting as guide to the British tars led them unerringly for 115 miles across the pathless desert with "not a distinguishing mark or sign of any kind visible," so that the relieving force could only put it down as "black magic."—London Standard.

Vocational Column

GOOD CITIZENSHIP

By Maud O. Bowman

A foreign woman marrying a United States citizen becomes a citizen according to a federal statute, and a foreign married woman, whose husband is an alien, may be naturalized without his consent. Special privileges in the matter of naturalization are accorded to aliens who enlist in the armed forces of the United States, or serve as seamen in the mercantile marine.

What is a good citizen and what are his qualities? The personal character and quality of our citizens control to a great extent the personal character and quality of our nation. So the first duty of an American citizen is to render to his country the service of an honest, clean, industrious, private life. The world is not asking who the producer is, but what kind of a man the citizen of the future will be. It is every man's duty to obtain the fullest development along all lines pertaining to perfect manhood. Every one cannot hold an office but he can make a real true man of himself. What the country needs is men and women who have high ideals and live blameless lives and will do all in their power for their country.

But something more is needed to make a good citizen, and that is education. The good citizen must be educated to understand the difficult problems of government. He must know the needs of his community, and how to meet them. He should be well read and up-to-date on the leading subjects of the day. He should be a conscientious man. He must use his influence to get the best men in office and use his own vote in carrying this out.

Every citizen has certain rights that are valuable to him. An important one is his protection. Wherever a citizen may go, it may be with a feeling of safety for he knows that he is a citizen of a country whose government will protect his life, property and liberty.

Another right that is prized is the privilege of voting. This is an office to which every one may belong. It is a way in which a man can contribute to his country, his own person, his own help in the affairs of the government. After this, he must take his part in the conduct of the state. He can do this best thru a party. A party is but an association of men who, agreeing to what is best for the republic, try to secure it by combined effort. Then comes the question, "What shall a good citizen do in the way of holding political office?" He should never urge his own desires upon men, or make claims for an office on his fellow citizens. If his fellow citizens feel that he is the man who will fill the office better than any one else; and if they need his aid in any field of public service, he should obey that call. He should not disobey because of his belief that he is not the man for the office. He can be no judge of that. It is his duty to his country. He must do his duty. He should love his country and pursue ends that he believes to be his country's and his God's. He should never refrain from expressing a righteous protest against tyranny and injustice.

Good citizenship is good government. In a community where there is a high standard of citizenship there are good schools and well paid teachers. Improvement is seen everywhere. There are better homes, better roads, better farms, cleaner streets, and above everything, a better type of people. What will result in a small community will result in a state, and what will result in a state will result in a nation.

Where there is good citizenship there is good government; where there is good government there will be an everlasting nation.

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CIVILIZATION.

The upward sweep of civilization is not unlike the rising of the incoming tide. It advances and recedes, but each advance carries humanity to a higher altitude than it had reached before.—B. O. Flower.

You Have Something to Sell That Some One Wants to Buy. Advertise and Get Together

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

It Calls For Preparedness and Protection of American Rights.

Chicago, June 18.—Following is the platform adopted by the Republican national convention:

In 1861 the Republican party stood for the Union. As it stood for the union of states it now stands for a united people, true to American ideals, loyal to American traditions, knowing no allegiance except to the constitution, to the government and to the flag of the United States. We believe in American policies at home and abroad.

Protection of American Rights.

We declare that we believe in and will enforce the protection of every American citizen in all the rights secured to him by the constitution, treaties and the law of nations, at home and abroad, by land and sea. These rights, which, in violation of the specific promises of their charter made at Baltimore in 1812, the Democratic president and the Democratic congress have failed to defend, we will unflinchingly maintain.

We desire peace, the peace of justice and right, and believe in maintaining a straight and honest neutrality between the belligerents in the great war in Europe. We must perform all our duties and insist upon all our rights as neutrals without fear and without favor. We believe that peace and neutrality as well as the dignity and influence of the United States cannot be preserved by shifty expedients, by phrasemaking, by performances in language or by attitudes ever changing in an effort to secure groups of voters.

The present administration has destroyed our influence abroad and humiliated us in our own eyes. The Republican party believes that a firm, consistent and courageous foreign policy, always maintained by Republican presidents in accordance with American traditions is the best, as it is the only way to preserve our peace and respect us to our rightful place among the nations. We believe in the peaceful settlement of international disputes and favor the establishment of a world court for that purpose.

Mexico.

We deeply sympathize with the 15,000,000 people of Mexico who, for three years, have seen their country devastated, their homes destroyed, their fellow citizens murdered and their women outraged by armed bands of desperadoes led by self-seeking, conscienceless agitators.

We express our horror and indignation at the outrages which have been and are being perpetrated by these bandits upon American men and women who were or are in Mexico by invitation of the laws and of the government of that country and whose rights to security of person and property are guaranteed by solemn treaty obligations. We denounce the indefensible methods of interference employed by this administration in the internal affairs of Mexico as a shameful shame to its failure to discharge the duty of this country as next friend to Mexico, its duty to other powers who have relied upon us as such friend and its duty to our citizens in Mexico in permitting the continuance of such conditions through recognition of one of the factions responsible for these outrages.

We pledge our aid in restoring order and maintaining peace in Mexico. We promise to our citizens on and near our border and to those in Mexico, wherever they may be found, adequate and absolute protection in their lives, liberty and property.

Monroe Doctrine.

We reaffirm our approval of the Monroe doctrine and declare its maintenance to be a policy of this country essential to its present and future peace and safety and to the achievement of its manifest destiny.

Latin America.

We favor the continuation of Republican policies, which will result in drawing more and more closely the commercial, financial and social relations between this country and the countries of Latin America.

Philippines.

We renew our allegiance to the Philippine policy inaugurated by McKinley, approved by congress and consistently carried out by Roosevelt and Taft. Even in this short time it has enormously improved the material and social conditions of the islands, given the Philippine people a constantly increasing participation in their government and, if persisted in, will bring still greater benefits in the future.

We condemn the Democratic administration for its attempt to abandon the Philippines which was prevented only by the vigorous opposition of Republican members of congress, aided by a few patriotic Democrats.

Treaty With Russia.

We reiterate our unqualified approval of the action taken in December, 1911, by the president and congress to secure with Russia, as with other countries, a treaty that will recognize the absolute right of expatriation and prevent all discrimination of whatever kind between American citizens, whether native born or alien, and regardless of race, religion or previous political opinions. We renew the pledge to observe this principle and to maintain the right of asylum, which is neither to be surrendered nor restricted, and we unite in the cherished hope that the war which is now desolating the world may speedily with a complete and lasting restoration of brotherhood among the nations of the earth and the assurance of full equal rights, civil and religious, to all men in every land.

Protection of the Country.

In order to maintain our peace and make certain the security of our people within our own borders, the country must have not only adequate, but thorough and complete national defense, ready for any emergency. We must have a sufficient and effective regular army and a provision for ample reserves already drilled and disciplined who can be called at once to the colors when danger comes.

We must have a navy so strong and so well proportioned and equipped, so thoroughly ready and prepared that no enemy can gain command of the sea and effect a landing in force on either our western or our eastern coasts. To secure these results we must have a coherent and continuous policy of national defense, which even in these perilous days the Democratic party has utterly failed to develop, but which we promise to give to the country.

Tariff.

The Republican party stands now, as always, in the fullest sense for the policy of tariff protection to American industries and American labor and does not regard an anti-dumping provision as an adequate substitute. Such protection should be reasonable in amount, but sufficient to protect adequately American industry and American labor and be so adjusted as to prevent undue exactions by monopolies or trusts. It should, moreover, give special attention to securing the industrial independence of the United States, as in the case of dyestuffs.

Through wise tariff and industrial legislation our industries can be so organized that they will become not only a commercial bulwark, but a powerful aid to national defense.

The Underwood tariff act is a complete

picture in every respect. Under its administration imports have been enormously increased in spite of the fact that the intercourse with foreign countries has been largely cut off by reason of the war, while the revenues, of which we stand in such dire need, have been greatly reduced. Under the Democratic administration which prevailed prior to the war, it was clearly demonstrated that this act deprived the American producer and the American wage earner of that protection which entitled them to meet their foreign competitors, and, but for the adventitious conditions created by the war, would long since have paralyzed all forms of American industry and deprived American labor of its just reward.

It has not in the least reduced the cost of living, which has constantly advanced from the date of its enactment. The welfare of our people demands its repeal and the substitution of a measure which, in peace as well as in war, will produce ample revenue and give reasonable protection to all forms of American production in mine, forest, field and factory.

We favor the creation of a tariff commission with complete power to gather and compile information for the use of congress in all matters relating to the tariff.

Business.

The Republican party has long believed in the rigid supervision and strict regulation of transportation and great corporations of the country. It has put its creed into its deeds, and all really effective laws regulating the railroads and the great industrial corporations are the work of Republican congresses and presidents. For this policy of regulation and supervision the Democrats, in a stumbling and piecemeal way, are undertaking to involve the government in business which should be left within the sphere of private enterprise and indirect competition with its own citizens, a policy which is sure to result in waste, great expense to the taxpayer and in an inferior product.

The Republican party firmly believes that all who violate the law in regulation of business should be individually punished. But prosecution is very different from persecution, and business success, no matter how honestly attained, is apparently regarded by the Democratic party as in itself a crime. Such doctrines and beliefs choke enterprise and stifle prosperity. The Republican party believes in encouraging American business as it believes in and will seek to advance all American interests.

Rural Credits.

We favor an effective system of rural credits as opposed to the ineffective law proposed by the present Democratic administration.

Rural Free Delivery.

We favor the extension of the rural free delivery system and condemn the Democratic administration for curtailing and crippling it.

Merchant Marine.

In view of the policies adopted by all the maritime nations to encourage their shipping interests, and in order to enable us to compete with them for the ocean carrying trade, we favor the payment of ships engaged in the foreign trade of liberal compensation for services actually rendered in carrying the mails and such further legislation as will build up an adequate American merchant marine and five us ships which may be requisitioned by the government in time of national emergency.

We are utterly opposed to the government ownership of vessels as proposed by the Democratic party because government owned ships, while effectively preventing the development of the American merchant marine by private capital, will be entirely unable to provide for the vast volume of American foreign trade and leave us more helpless than ever in the hard grip of foreign syndicates.

Transportation.

Interstate and intrastate transportation has become so interwoven that the attempt to apply to two often several sets of laws to its regulation has produced conflicts of authority, embarrassment in operation and inconvenience and expense to the public.

The entire transportation system of the country has become essentially national. We therefore, favor such action by legislation or, if necessary, through an amendment to the constitution of the United States as will result in placing it under exclusive federal control.

Economy and a National Budget.

The increasing cost of the national government and the need for the greatest economy of its resources, in order to meet the growing demands of the people for government service, call for the severest condemnation of the wasteful appropriations of this Democratic administration, of its shameful raids on the treasury and of its opposition to and rejection of President Taft's repeated proposals for economy efforts to secure economy and efficiency through the establishment of a simple, businesslike budget system, to which we pledge our support.

Conservation.

We believe in a careful husbandry of all the natural resources of the nation—a husbandry which means development without waste, use without abuse.

Civil Service Reform.

The civil service law has always been sustained by the Republican party, and we renew our repeated declaration that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable. The Democratic party has created since March 4, 1913, 30,000 offices outside of the civil service law at an annual cost of \$44,000,000 to the taxpayers of the country.

Territorial Matters.

Reaffirming the attitude long maintained by the Republican party, we hold that officials appointed to administer the government of any territory should be bona fide residents of the territory in which their duties are to be performed.

Labor Laws.

We pledge the Republican party to the faithful enforcement of all federal laws passed for the protection of labor. We favor vocational education, the enactment and rigid enforcement of a federal child labor law, the enactment of a generous and comprehensive workmen's compensation law, within the commerce power of congress, and an accident compensation law covering all government employees. We favor the collection and collation under the direction of the department of labor of complete data relating to industrial hazards for the information of congress, to the end that such legislation may be adopted as may be calculated to secure the safety, conservation and protection of labor from the dangers incident to industry and transportation.

Suffrage.

The Republican party, reaffirming its faith in government of the people, by the people, for the people, as a measure of justice to one-half the adult people of this country, favors the extension of the suffrage to women, but recognizes the right of each state to settle this question for itself.

Such are our principles, such are our purposes and policies. We close as we began. The times are dangerous and the future is fraught with peril. We appeal to all Americans, whether naturalized or native born, to prove to the world that we are Americans in thought and in deed, with the loyalty, one hope, one aspiration, we call on all Americans to be true to the spirit of America, to the traditions of their common country and, above all things, to keep the faith.

PLATFORM OF THE DEMOCRATS

Treats of Preparedness, Mexico, Tariff and Other Points of Importance to Nation.

The platform adopted by the Democratic convention reads as follows:

The Democratic party, in national convention assembled, adopts the following platform: To wit: That the people of the United States may best realize the achievements wrought by four years of Democratic administration and be apprised of the policies to which the party is committed for the further conduct of national affairs.

Record of Achievement.

We endorse the administration of Woodrow Wilson. It speaks for itself. It is the best exposition of sound Democratic policy at home and abroad.

We challenge comparison of our record, our keeping of pledges and our constructive legislation with those of any party of any time.

We found our country hampered by special privilege, a vicious tariff, obsolete banking laws and an insidious currency. We have enacted laws to protect the commercial interests for their selfish ends. The Republican party, despite repeated pledges, was impotent to correct abuses which it had fostered. Under our administration, under a leadership which has never faltered, these abuses have been corrected, and our people have been freed therefrom.

Our arduous banking and currency system, our policy of panic and disaster under Republican administration—long the refuge of the money trust—has been supplanted by the federal reserve act, a true democracy of credit, under government control, has created a solid bulwark in a world crisis, mobilizing our resources, placing abundant credit at the disposal of legitimate industry and making a currency panic impossible.

Federal Trade Commission.

We have created a federal trade commission to accommodate the perplexing questions arising under the anti-trust laws. No monopoly may be strangled at its birth and legitimate industry encouraged. Fair competition in business is now assured.

We have effected an adjustment of the tariff adequate for revenue under peace conditions and fair to the consumer and to the producer. We have adjusted the burdens of taxation so that swollen incomes bear their equitable share. Our revenues have been sufficient in times of world stress and will largely exceed the expenditures for the current fiscal year.

We have lifted human labor from the category of commodity to that of citizen. We have protected the right of voluntary association for his protection and welfare. We have protected the rights of the laborer against the unwarranted inroads of the trusts. We have guaranteed to him the right of trial by jury in cases of alleged contempt committed outside of the presence of the court.

We have advanced the parcel post system in our history. We have placed the postal savings system, added 10,000 rural delivery routes and extensions, thus reaching 1,000,000 additional people; improved the postal service in every branch and for the first time in our history placed the postal system on a self-supporting basis, with actual surplus in 1915, 1916 and 1917.

Economic Freedom.

The reforms which were most obviously needed to clear away special privileges, prevent unfair discrimination and release the energies of men of all ranks and advantages have been effected by recent legislation. We must now remove the last vestige of the remaining element of unrest and uncertainty from the path of the business men of America and secure for them a continued period of quiet, assured and confident prosperity.

Tariff.

We reaffirm our belief in the doctrine of a tariff for the purpose of providing sufficient revenue for the operation of the government economically administered and unreservedly endorse the Underwood tariff law as truly exemplifying that doctrine.

We recognize that tariff rates are necessarily subject to change to meet the changing conditions of the world's production and trade. The events of the last two years have brought about many momentous changes. In some respects their effects are yet conjectural and wait to be disclosed, particularly in regard to our foreign trade. Two years of a war which has directly involved most of the chief industrial nations of the world and which has indirectly affected the life and industry of all nations are bringing about economic changes more varied and far-reaching than the world has ever before experienced.

In order to ascertain just what those changes may be the Democratic congress is providing for a nonpartisan tariff commission to make impartial and thorough study of every economic fact that may throw light either upon our past or upon our future fiscal policy with regard to the imposition of taxes on imports or exports in regard to the changed and changing conditions under which our trade is carried on.

We cordially endorse this timely proposal and declare ourselves in sympathy with the principle and purpose of shaping legislation within that field in accordance with clearly established facts rather than in accordance with the demands of selfish interests or upon information provided largely, if not exclusively, by them.

Americanism.

The part the United States will play in the new day of international relationships will be determined by the character of our preparation and our character. The Democratic party, therefore, recognizes the assertion and triumphant demonstration of the indivisibility and coherent strength of the nation, the supreme issue of this day, in which the whole world faces the crisis of mankind change. It summons all men, of whatever origin or creed, who would count themselves Americans to join in making clear to the world the unity and consequent power of America. This is an issue of patriotism. To taint it with partisanship would be to defile it. In this day of test America must show itself as a nation of patriots, but a nation of patriots there is gathered here in America the best of the blood, the industry and the genius of the whole world, the elements of a great race and a magnificent society to be melted into a mighty and splendid nation. Whoever, actuated by the purpose to promote the interest of a foreign power in disregard of our own country's welfare or to injure this government in its foreign relations or to destroy its industries at home and wherever by arousing prejudices of a racial, religious or other nature creates discord and strife among our people, so as to disrupt the whole some process of unification, is faithless to the trust which the privileges of citizenship repose in him and disloyal to his country.

We therefore condemn as subversive of this nation's unity and integrity and as destructive of its welfare the activities and designs of every group or organization.

Normal Column

THE RIDE ON THE DUCK'S BACK
A Sample of Third Grade Composition

Once upon a time there was a family of mice who lived in the loft of a farmer's house. One day they had no food and sent their little son to find something. He ran in the kitchen where the cook was getting dinner. He ran across the floor to where the cat had been eating his breakfast. The cook heard a noise and she turned around; she saw the mouse. She called the cat. When the cat came in she saw the mouse and she pounced on him and ate him up. When his mother and father heard this they were sorry and Mr. Mouse said he would go and ask the fairies to help them. So he packed his grip and told his wife and children good-by. On his way he met a duck, and Mr. Mouse asked the duck to take him on his back to the fairies. "All right, I will," said the duck. So the next day they found the fairies sitting in the water lilies. The mouse bowed low before the Queen of Fairies. The Queen of Fairies asked him what he wanted. Then Mr. Mouse told his story. The Queen said she would help him. Then she gave him a little red cloak that would make him invisible and told him that when the cat tried to catch them and if she did catch them she could not hurt them. Then the mouse thanked the Queen and went home and the cat never caught them and they lived happy ever after.

Lillian Gertrude Stephenson,
Berea, Ky.

Then, political or otherwise, that has been the advancement of the interest of a foreign power, whether such object is promoted by intimidating the government, a political party or representatives of the people or which is calculated to divide our people into antagonistic groups and thus to destroy that complete agreement and solidarity of the people and that unity of sentiment and national purpose so essential to the safety of the nation and its free institutions.

Gender Alliances.

We condemn all alliances and combinations of individuals in this country, of whatever nationality or descent, who agree and conspire together for the purpose of embarrassing or weakening our government, or of improperly influencing or coercing our public representatives in dealing or negotiating with any foreign power. We charge that such conspiracies among a limited number exist and have regard to labor within their borders, and the interests of foreign countries to the prejudice and detriment of our own country. We condemn any political party which, in view of the activity of such conspiracies, endangers its integrity or modifies its policy.

Preparedness.

Along with the proof of our character as a nation must go the proof of our power to play the part that legitimately belongs to us. The people of the United States love peace. They respect the rights and cover the friendship of all other nations. They desire neither any additional territory nor any advantage which cannot be peacefully gained by their skill, their industry or their enterprise, but they insist upon having absolute freedom of national life and policy and feel that they owe it to themselves and to the role of spirited independence which it is their sole ambition to play that they should render themselves invulnerable against the hazard of interference from any quarter and should be able to protect their rights upon the seas or in any part of the world.

We therefore favor the maintenance of an army fully adequate to the requirements of order, safety and of the protection of the nation's rights, the fullest development of modern methods of sea coast defense, and the maintenance of an adequate reserve of citizens trained to arms and prepared to safeguard the people and territory of the United States against any danger of hostile action which may be unexpectedly arisen and a fixed policy for the continuous development of a navy worthy to support the great naval traditions of the United States and fully equal to the international tasks which the United States hopes to assume in the future.

We favor the establishment of the present congress afford substantial proof of our purpose in this exigent matter.

Mexican Policy.

The Monroe doctrine is reasserted as a principle of Democratic faith. That doctrine guarantees the independent republics of the two Americas against aggression from another continent. It implies as well the most scrupulous regard upon our part for the sovereignty of each of them. The want of a stable, responsible government in Mexico capable of repressing and punishing the marauders and bandit bands who have not only taken the lives and seized and destroyed a portion of the territory of that friendly state where, until by the restoration of law and order therein a repetition of such incursions is improbable, the necessity for their remaining will continue. Intervention, implying as it does military subjugation, is revolting to the people of the United States, notwithstanding the provocation to that course has been great and should be resorted to, if at all, only as a last resort. The stubborn resistance of the president and his advisers to every demand and suggestion to enter upon it is creditable alike to them and to the people in whose name he speaks.

Merchant Marine.

Immediate provision should be made for the development of the carrying trade of the United States.

We heartily endorse the purpose and policy of the pending shipping bill.

Conservation.

For the safeguarding and quickening of the life of our people, we favor the conservation and development of the natural resources of the country by means of a policy which shall be positive rather than negative.

The Administration and the Farmer.

We favor the vigorous promotion of investigations and plans to render agricultural

Academy Column

JAMES E. WYNN HEARD FROM
In a recent letter to The Citizen

office, James states that he is spending sixty days in the mountains, twelve miles from Lander, Wyo. His experiences have been varied since leaving Borea nearly two months since. His first point was Casper Wyo. Then in order to help out on a rush job, he went 200 miles further on to Lander. On account of ill health, he took refuge in the mountains above mentioned. His physician assures him speedy recovery. At the time of his writing he was feeling better.

He wishes to be remembered by all his Borea friends. His address is Lander, Wyo.

ture more profitable and country life more healthful and comfortable and attractive, and we believe this should be a dominant aim of the nation as well as of the states. Much has been accomplished in this field under the present administration—far more than under any previous administration. In the federal reserve act of the last congress and rural credits act of the present congress the machinery has been created which will make credit available to the farmer constantly and readily, and he has at last been put on a footing of equality with the merchant and manufacturer in securing the capital necessary to carry on his enterprises.

Good Roads.

The happiness, comforts and prosperity of rural life and the development of the city are alike conserved by the construction of public highways. We therefore favor national aid in the construction of good roads and roads for military purposes.

Government Employment.

We hold that the life, health and strength of the men, women and children of the nation are its greatest asset and that in the conservation of these the federal government, wherever it acts as the employer of labor, should both on its own account and as an example put into effect the following principles of just employment:

- First.—A living wage for all employees.
- Second.—A working day not to exceed eight hours, with one day of rest in seven.
- Third.—The adoption of safety appliances and the establishment of thoroughly sanitary conditions of labor.
- Fourth.—Adequate compensation for industrial accidents.
- Fifth.—The standards of the "uniform child labor law" wherever minors are employed.
- Sixth.—Such provisions for decency, comfort and health in the employment of women as should be accorded the mothers of the race.
- Seventh.—An equitable retirement law providing for the retirement of superannuated and disabled employees of the civil service to the end that a higher standard of efficiency may be maintained.

We believe also that the adoption of similar principles should be urged and applied in the legislation of the states with regard to labor within their borders, and that by every possible agency the life and health of the people of the nation should be conserved.

Labor.

We declare our faith in the Seaman's act, passed by the Democratic congress, and we promise our earnest continuance of its enforcement.

We favor the speedy enactment of an effective federal child labor law and the regulation of the shipment of prison made goods in interstate commerce.

We favor the creation of a federal bureau of safety in the department of labor to gather facts concerning industrial hazards and recommend legislation to prevent the maiming and killing of human beings.

We favor the extension of the powers and functions of the federal bureau of mines.

We favor the development upon a systematic scale of the means, already begun under the present administration, to assist laborers throughout the nation to seek and obtain employment and the extension by the federal government of the same assistance and encouragement as is now given to agricultural training. We heartily commend our newly established department of labor for its excellent record in settling industrial strikes by personal advice and through conciliating agents.

Public Health.

We favor a thorough reconsideration of the means and methods by which the federal government handles questions of public health to the end that human life may be conserved by the elimination of loathsome diseases, the improvement of sanitation and the diffusion of a knowledge of disease prevention.

We favor the establishment by the federal government of tuberculosis sanitariums for needy tubercular patients.

Woman Suffrage, Etc.

Other planks of the platform demand economy in government expenditures, endorse the bill promoting self government in the Philippines and assert that the sacred rights of American citizenship, irrespective of race, creed or previous nationality, must be preserved at home and abroad. Generous pensions for soldiers are favored. "We recommend the extension of the franchise to the women of the country by the states upon the same terms as to men." The "splendid isolation" of the administration are praised, and the conclusion of the platform refers to its "great constructive achievement in following out a consistent policy for our domestic and international development." Also the record of the administration in foreign affairs is lauded.

FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER

Farm Hand Was Charged With Killing Kansas School Teacher.

Syracuse, Kas., June 5.—Archibald Sweet, a farm hand, was found guilty of first degree murder for the killing of Miss Nellie J. Byers, a Grant county school teacher.

Under the verdict Sweet would be sentenced to the penitentiary for life. His attorneys gave notice of an appeal. The body of the school teacher, who was twenty-three years old, was found in the weeds on a lonely road in October, 1912, near here. She had been strangled to death. Sweet surrendered after bloodhounds had been put on his trail, but maintained his innocence.

CIVILIZATION.

The upward sweep of civilization is not unlike the rising of the incoming tide. It advances and recedes, but each advance carries humanity to a higher altitude than it had reached before.—B. O. Flower.

Black Magic.

In the discovery of the crews of the Arras and Tara, who had been carried off by the Arabs into the heart of the Libyan desert, the Arab acting as guide to the British tars led them unerringly for 115 miles across the pathless desert with "not a distinguishing mark or sign of any kind visible," so that the relieving force could only put it down as "black magic."—London Standard.

You Have Something to Sell That Some One Wants to Buy.

Advertise and Get Together

THE FORESTER'S DAUGHTER

A Romance of the Bear Tooth Range

By HAMLIN GARLAND

Copyright, 1914, by Hamlin Garland

CHAPTER XVII. A Matter of Dress.

"WELL, now," Wayland went on as they stepped off at the hotel. "I am in command of this expedition. From this on I lead this outfit. When it comes to hotels, railways and the like of that I'm head ranger."

Mrs. McFarlane, tired, hungry and a little dismayed, accepted his control gladly, but Berrie could not at once slip aside her responsibility. "Tell the hostler—"

"Not a word!" commanded Norcross, and the girl, with a smile, submitted to his guidance, and thereafter his efficiency, his self-possession, his tact, his landlady to get them supper. He secured the best rooms in the house and arranged for the care of the team.

Berrie was correspondingly less masculine. In drawing off her buckskin driving gloves she had put away the cowgirl and was silent, a little sad even in the midst of her enjoyment of his dictatorship. And when he said, "If my father reaches Denver in time I want you to meet him," she looked the dismay she felt.

"I'll do it, but I'm scared of him."

"You needn't be. I'll see him first and draw his fire."

Mrs. McFarlane interposed. "We must do a little shopping first. We can't meet your father as we are."

"Very well. It is arranged. We get in, find about noon. We'll go straight to the biggest shop in town. If we work with speed we'll be able to lunch with my father. He'll be at the Palmer House at 1."

Berrie said nothing, either in acceptance or rejection of his plan. Her mind was concerned with new conceptions, new relationships, and when in the hall he took her face between his hands and said, "Cheer up! All is not lost!" she put her arms about his neck and laid her cheek against his breast to hide her tears. "Oh, Wayland, I'm such an idiot in the city! I'm afraid your father will despise me."

She woke to a new life next morning—a life of compliance, of following, of dependence upon the judgment of another. She stood in silence while her lover paid the bills, bought the tickets and telegraphed their coming to his father. She acquiesced when he prevented her mother from telephoning to the ranch. She complied when he countermanded her order to have the team sent back at once. His judgment ruled, and she enjoyed her sudden freedom from responsibility. It was novel, and it was very sweet to think that she was being cared for as she had cared for and shielded him in the world of the trail.

In the railway coach Wayland tactfully withdrew, leaving mother and daughter to discuss clothes undisturbed by his presence.

"We must look our best, honey," said Mrs. McFarlane. "We will go right to Mme. Crosby at Battle's, and she'll set us out. I wish we had more time, but we haven't, so we must do the best we can."

"I want Wayland to choose my hat and traveling suit," replied Berrie.

"Of course. But you've got to have a lot of other things besides." And they bent to the joyous work of making out a list of goods to be purchased as soon as they reached Chicago.

Wayland came back with a Denver paper in his hand and a look of disgust on his face. "It's all in here—at least, the outlines of it."

Berrie took the journal and there read the details of Settle's assault upon the foreman. "The fight arose from a remark concerning the forest supervisor's daughter. Ranger Settle resented the gossip and fell upon the other man, beating him with the butt of his revolver. Friends of the foreman claim that the ranger is a drunkard and should have been discharged long ago. The supervisor for some mysterious reason retains this man, although he is an incompetent. It is also claimed that McFarlane put a man on the roll without examination." The supervisor was the protagonist of the play, which was plainly political. The attack upon him was bitter and unjust, and Mrs. McFarlane again declared her intention of returning to help him in his fight. However, Wayland again proved to her that her presence would only embarrass the supervisor. "You would not aid him in the slightest degree. Nash and Landon are with him and will refute all these charges."

This newspaper story took the light out of their day and the smile from Berrie's lips, and the women entered the city silent and distressed in spite of the efforts of their young guide. The nearer the girl came to the ordeal

of facing the elder Norcross the more she feared the outcome, but Wayland kept his air of easy confidence and drove them directly to the shopping center, believing that under the influence of hats and gloves they would regain their customary cheer.

In this he was largely justified. They had a delightful hour trying on millinery and coats and gloves.

Silent, blushing, tumbled by the hands of her decorators, Berrie permitted hats to be perched on her head and jackets buttoned and unbuttoned about her shoulders till she felt like a worn clothes horse. Wayland beamed with delight, but she was far less satisfied than he, and when at last selection was made she still had her doubts, not of the clothes, but of her ability to wear them. They seemed so alien to her, so restrictive and enslaving.

"You're an easy fitter," said the saleswoman. "But"—here she lowered her voice—"you need a new corset. This old one is out of date. Nobody is wearing hips now."

Thereupon Berrie meekly permitted herself to be led away to a torture room. Wayland waited patiently, and when she reappeared all traces of Bear Tooth forest had vanished. In a neat tailored suit and a very chic hat, with shoes, gloves and stockings to match, she was so transformed, so charmingly girlish in her self-conscious glory, that he was tempted to embrace her in the presence of the saleswoman. But he didn't. He merely said: "I see the governor's finish. Let's go to lunch. You are stunning!"

"I don't know myself," responded Berrie. "The only thing that feels natural is my hand. They cinched me so tight I can't eat a thing, and my shoes hurt." She laughed as she said this, for her use of the vernacular was conscious. "I'm a fraud. Your father will spot my brand first shot. Look at my face—red as a saddle!"

"Don't let that trouble you. This is the time of year when tan is fashionable. Don't you be afraid of the governor. Just smile at him, give him your grip, and he'll melt."

"I'm the one to melt. I'm beginning now."

Notwithstanding his confident advice Wayland led the two silent and inwardly dismayed women into the showy cafe of the hotel with some degree of personal apprehension concerning the approaching interview with his father. Of course he did not permit this to appear in the slightest degree.

It pleased him to observe the admiring glances which were turned upon Berrie, whose hat became her mightily, and, leaning over, he said in a low voice to Mrs. McFarlane: "Who is the lovely young lady opposite? Won't you introduce me?"

This little play being over, he said, "Now, while our order is coming I'll run out to the desk and see if the governor has come in or not."

Wayland returned with an increase of tension in his face.

"He's here! I've sent word saying 'I am lunching in the cafe with ladies.' I think he'll come round. But don't be afraid of him. He's a good deal rougher on the outside than he is at heart. Of course he's a bluff old business man and not at all pretty, and he'll transfix you with a kind of estimating glare as if you were a tree, but he's actually very easy to manage if you know how to handle him. Now, I'm not going to try to explain everything to him at the beginning. I'm going to introduce him to you in a casual kind of way and give him time to take to you both. He forms his likes and dislikes very quickly."

"What if he doesn't like us?" inquired Berrie, with troubled brow.

"He can't help it." His tone was so positive that her eyes misted with happiness. "But here comes our food. I hope you aren't too nervous to eat. Here is where I shine as provider. This is the kind of camp fare I can recommend."

Berrie's healthy appetite rose above her apprehension, and she ate with the keen enjoyment of a child, and her mother said, "It surely is a treat to get a chance at somebody else's cooking."

"Don't you slander your home fare," warned Wayland. "It's as good as this, only different."

He sat where he could watch the door, and despite his jocund pose his eyes expressed growing impatience and some anxiety. They were all well into their dinners before he called out, "Here he is!"

Mrs. McFarlane could not see the newcomer from where she sat, but Berrie rose in great excitement as a heavy set, full faced man with short, gray mustache and high, smooth brow entered the room. He did not smile as he greeted his son, and his penetrating glance questioned even before he spoke. He seemed to silently ask, "Well, what's all this? How do you happen to be here? Who are these women?"

Wayland said: "Mrs. McFarlane, this is my father. Father, this is Miss Berrie McFarlane of Bear Tooth Springs."

The elder Norcross shook hands with Mrs. McFarlane politely, coldly, but he betrayed surprise as Berrie took his fingers in her grip. At his son's solicitation he accepted a seat opposite Berrie, but refused dessert.

Wayland explained: "Mrs. McFarlane and her daughter quite saved my life over in the valley. Their ranch is the best health resort in Colorado."

"Your complexion indicates that," his father responded dryly. "You look something the way a man of your age ought to look. I needn't ask how you are feeling."

"You needn't, but you may. I'm feeling like a new fiddle, barring a bruise at the back of my head, which makes a 'hard hat' a burden. I may as well tell you first off that Mrs. McFarlane is the wife of the forest supervisor at



She Was So Transformed That He Was Tempted to Embrace Her.

Bear Tooth, and Miss Berrie is the able assistant of her father. We are all rank conservationists."

Norcross senior examined Berrie precisely as if his eyes were a couple of X ray tubes, and as she flushed under his slow scrutiny he said, "I was not expecting to find the forest service in such hands."

Wayland laughed. "I hope you didn't mash his fingers, Berrie."

She smiled guiltily. "I'm afraid I did. I hope I didn't hurt you—some-times I forget."

Norcross senior was waking up. "You have a most extraordinary grip. What did it—piano practice?"

Wayland grinned. "Piano! No—the clench."

"The what?"

Wayland explained. "Miss McFarlane was brought up on a ranch. She can rope and tie a steer, saddle her own horse, pack an outfit and all the rest of it."

"Oh! Kind of cowgirl, eh?"

Mrs. McFarlane, eager to put Berrie's better part forward, explained: "She's our only child, Mr. Norcross, and as such has been a constant companion to her father. She's not all cowhand. She's been to school, and she can cook and sew as well."

"Mrs. McFarlane comes from an old Kentucky family, father. Her grandfather helped to found a college down there."

Wayland's anxious desire to create a favorable impression of the women did not escape the lumberman, but his face remained quite expressionless as he replied:

"If the life of a cowhand would give you the vigor this young lady appears to possess I'm not sure but you'd better stick to it."

Wayland and the two women exchanged glances of relief.

"Why not tell him now?" they seemed to ask. But he said: "There's a long story to tell before we decide on my career. Let's finish our lunch. How is mother, and how are the girls?"

(To be continued)

Handbills May Supplement Newspaper Advertising, but They Will Never Take Its Place

ONE OF ALLIES' GREATEST LOSSES



Photos by American Press Association

Snapshots of the late Earl Kitchener while whipping into shape the biggest army of England's history. Not a life was saved when the Hampshire, with Kitchener and his staff on their way to Russia, sank off the Orkney islands.

TWO BIRD GIRLS.

Aviation Is Said to Be Woman's Coming Profession.

"IT'S SUCH FUN TO FLY."

Already Two Women Are Making Exhibition Flights, and One Family, Two of Them Girls, Has Founded a School of Aviation in Texas.

Dressed in riding breeches and a natty Norfolk jacket and armed with (harmless) bombs, which she dropped over Manhattan, Miss Vera Pearce, accompanied by P. C. Millman, recently flew from Mineola, N. Y., over New York and around Battery park in a bi-plane.

Miss Pearce has a rival in this new field of enterprise for young women. Miss Katherine Stinson.

At Sheepshead Bay speedway this young lady, not yet twenty-one years

old and weighing only 104 pounds, recently made two long, loose circles of the speedway. On the third time around, when she was about 2,000 feet above the limitation fort they were building for the flying exhibition, she made a swallow's smooth downward curve, then sheered up and back over her own path, her head and the upper part of her machine downward toward the ground. For a moment the engine stopped; then the tune of it began again. Katherine Stinson for the several hundredth time had looped the loop, and three minutes later she landed without even a jolt. She had been up less than ten minutes.

Miss Stinson wears no elaborate aviation wardrobe.

After she doesn't even tuck her curls under her close fitting hood. She wears a short khaki skirt, high heeled boots and the two warmest coats she can find. Sometimes she wears riding breeches, but she doesn't in the least object to a skirt. She never allows wind or clouds to interfere with her flights. "But I don't like rain," she confessed. "It hurts. It feels exactly like sleet when you fly in it."

Besides looping the loop, she has carried United States mail, dropped bombs, made night flights, flown with her plane upside down and performed a number of other "stunts." "They always want some fancy thing thrown in at the exhibitions," she admitted carelessly.

"My sister Marjorie is only eighteen, and she's a flier. My brother Edwin is twenty-three, and he flies. In San Antonio, Tex., we three are running the Stinson school of aviation. I have another brother fifteen years old, but he wants to go to West Point. My people on both sides fought in the civil war."

"And if America went to war tomorrow I'd be an army scout," Miss Stinson added stoutly. "I tried my best to make Pershing and Funston let me go to Mexico. But they wouldn't."

For the Creeping Baby.

Here is an interesting suggestion for the young mother with the active, creeping baby: Get a good sized gray blanket, preferably woolen. Cut out the pictures from a cloth nursery picture book and sew them to the blanket. The bright pictures will attract baby's attention, and he will pat and pick at them by the hour and keep perfectly contented on his soft, warm, creeping rug. This idea may also be used in connection with the baby fence, for baby may be left inside the fence with his pictorial floor covering and run no risks of falling on sharp playthings.

Photo by American Press Association. MISS VERA PEARCE.

The Great July 4 at Gettysburg

Pennsylvania Town Still Remembers 1863

WITH each recurring anniversary of the nation's birth, memories of the older inhabitants of Gettysburg turn back to that fearful day in 1863 that will always be recalled, probably, as the most terrible Fourth of July in its history.

Of the great battle of Gettysburg, ranking with the most desperate conflicts in the history of man, historians have told us much. They have virtually covered every square inch of the bloody field. Yet of the quaking, fear stricken town itself during the battle comparatively little has been read by the world at large; few chronicles have been written of the doings of the people.

And of that awesome Fourth of July! Everywhere else through the nation, where the news that Lee's advance had been checked had reached, there were scenes of wild rejoicing. But Gettysburg, though glad of the victory, was sick at heart because of the ghastly, gory spectacle of the battle's aftermath that was before the eyes of every man, woman and child in town.

When the sun rose on the morning of July 4, the day after Pickett had made his famous charge, its shafts emblazoned the roofs of Gettysburg. But from the streets came no sounds of rejoicing, no cheers, either for victory or for the day of the nation's birth. All was silent, except when one walked abroad he could hear groaning, and he knew he was in a town of suffering and sorrow. In many of the houses wounded men were quartered and cared for, and the townspeople nursed them, Union men and Confederates both sharing in the ministrations.

Upon the fields where the grim battle had been fought the sun blazed into the staring eyes of hundreds—eyes that gazed vacantly at the morning with the blankness of death. Hundreds of others opened their eyes for the last time to see the sun of day. Hundreds lay moaning, their limbs torn, weltering in blood, their heartrending groans making the morning seem gray despite the sun. Despite the heroic efforts of the surgeons and their assistants it was impossible to reach all of the wounded in time.

The battle was over. Both armies, declared Professor Aaron Sheely, who saw the battlefield, were engaged in patching up damage and doing their best to relieve the wounded. Men lay on the fields dying, enduring inconceivable suffering. As yet no arrangements had been made for their care, though as many as could be taken away were carried into the town of Gettysburg.

"That Fourth," said Mrs. E. S. Myers-Stewart, who was one of the nurses, "was spent by the people nursing the injured. Many went out to the field of battle and helped to bring the wounded in. Many even doubtless helped the success of the Union forces. Some claimed the battle had been drawn. This was, of course, depressing. But when we learned that the Confederates had left their wounded and dying on the field in their retreat I said the battle was ours. No victorious army ever left its men to die unaided and uncomfortable."

"There was no joyful celebration that day," added Mrs. Stewart. "We all felt like weeping. Such sights as surrounded us beggar description. Sickness and death and suffering were seen on every side. Most of the people spent the day taking care of those that were thrown upon their mercy."

There was on this Fourth a feeling of relief among the people of the town. The danger of the town's being razed had passed. General Lee made preparations during the day to leave and that night withdrew toward the south. In the town efforts were made to gather provisions. There were loud calls from the survivors. Many of the uninjured soldiers were in need of food. Into the surrounding country scores of Gettysburg's citizens went begging for provisions. Many of the women went from door to door filling baskets, which were sent out to the soldiers on the field.

Taking Care of Many even doubtless helped the success of the Union forces. Some claimed the battle had been drawn. This was, of course, depressing. But when we learned that the Confederates had left their wounded and dying on the field in their retreat I said the battle was ours. No victorious army ever left its men to die unaided and uncomfortable."

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HUMAN FLAG ACCLAIMS AMERICAN LIBERTY DAY

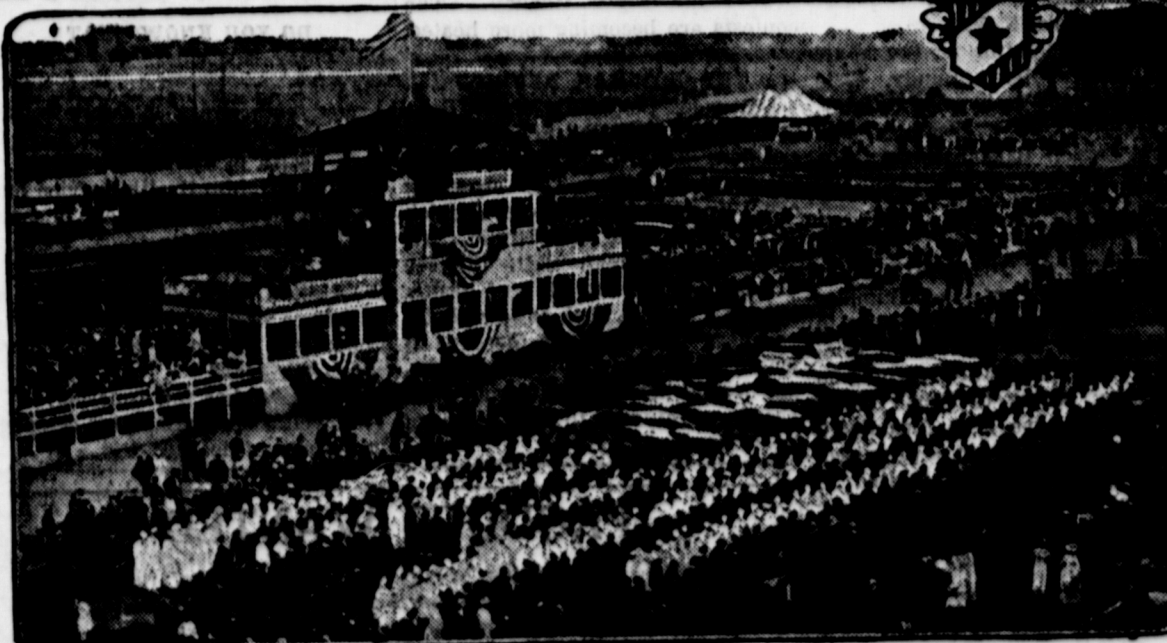


Photo by American Press Association.

Over 100,000 Americans of German and Austro-Hungarian descent gathered at Sheepshead Bay speedway, New York, to acclaim American liberty day. Besides singing and athletic events, a human flag was a feature.

THE FORESTER'S DAUGHTER

A Romance of the Bear Tooth Range

By HAMLIN GARLAND

Copyright, 1914, by Hamlin Garland

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Mrs. McFarlane interposed. "We must do a little shopping first. We can't meet your father as we are."

"Very well. It is arranged. We get in, I find, about noon. We'll go straight to the biggest shop in town. If we work with speed we'll be able to lunch with my father. He'll be at the Palmer House at 1."

Berrie said nothing, either in acceptance or rejection of his plan. Her mind was concerned with new conceptions, new relationships, and when in the hall he took her face between his hands and said, "Cheer up! All is not lost!" she put her arms about his neck and laid her cheek against his breast to hide her tears. "Oh, Wayland, I'm such an idiot in the city! I'm afraid your father will despise me."

She woke to a new life next morning—a life of compliance, of following, of dependence upon the judgment of another. She stood in silence while her lover paid the bills, bought the tickets and telegraphed their coming to his father. She acquiesced when he prevented her mother from telephoning to the ranch. She complied when he countermanded her order to have the team sent back at once. His judgment ruled, and she enjoyed her sudden freedom from responsibility. It was novel, and it was very sweet to think that she was being cared for as she had cared for and shielded him in the world of the trail.

In the railway coach Wayland tactfully withdrew, leaving mother and daughter to discuss clothes undisturbed by his presence.

"We must look our best, honey," said Mrs. McFarlane. "We will go right to Mrs. Crooby at Battle's, and she'll fit us out. I wish we had more time, but we haven't, so we must do the best we can."

"I want Wayland to choose my hat and traveling suit," replied Berrie.

"Of course. But you've got to have a lot of other things besides." And they bent to the joyous work of making out a list of goods to be purchased as soon as they reached Chicago.

Wayland came back with a Denver paper in his hand and a look of disgust on his face. "It's all in here—at least, the outlines of it."

Berrie took the journal and there read the details of Settle's assault upon the foreman. "The fight arose from a remark concerning the forest supervisor's daughter. Ranger Settle resented the gossip and fell upon the other man, beating him with the butt of his revolver. Friends of the foreman claim that the ranger is a drunken bully and should have been discharged long ago. The supervisor for some mysterious reason retains this man, although he is an incompetent. It is also claimed that McFarlane put a man on the roll without examination." The supervisor was the protagonist of the play, which was plainly political. The attack upon him was bitter and unjust, and Mrs. McFarlane again declared her intention of returning to help him in his fight. However, Wayland again proved to her that her presence would only embarrass the supervisor. "You would not aid him in the slightest degree. Nash and Landen are with him and will refute all these charges."

This newspaper story took the light out of their day and the smile from Berrie's lips, and the women entered the city silent and distressed in spite of the efforts of their young guide. The nearer the girl came to the ordeal

of facing the elder Norcross the more she feared the outcome, but Wayland kept his air of easy confidence and drove them directly to the shopping center, believing that under the influence of hats and gloves they would regain their customary cheer.

In this he was largely justified. They had a delightful hour trying on millinery and coats and gloves.

Silent, blushing, tumbled by the hands of her decorators, Berrie permitted hats to be perched on her head and jackets buttoned and unbuttoned about her shoulders till she felt like a worn clothes horse. Wayland beamed with delight, but she was far less satisfied than he, and when at last selection was made she still had her doubts, not of the clothes, but of her ability to wear them. They seemed so alien to her, so restrictive and enslaving.

"You're an easy fitter," said the saleswoman. "But"—here she lowered her voice—"you need a new corset. This old one is out of date. Nobody is wearing hips now."

Thereupon Berrie meekly permitted herself to be led away to a torture room. Wayland waited patiently, and when she reappeared all traces of Bear Tooth forest had vanished. In a neat tailored suit and a very chic hat, with shoes, gloves and stockings to match, she was so transformed, so charmingly girlish in her self-conscious glory, that he was tempted to embrace her in the presence of the saleswoman. But he didn't. He merely said: "I see the governor's finish. Let's go to lunch. You are stunning!"

"I don't know myself," responded Berrie. "The only thing that feels natural is my hand. They cinched me so tight I can't eat a thing, and my shoes hurt." She laughed as she said this, for her use of the vernacular was conscious. "I'm a fraud. Your father will spot my brand first shot. Look at my face—red as a saddle!"

"Don't let that trouble you. This is the time of year when tan is fashionable. Don't you be afraid of the governor. Just smile at him, give him your grip, and he'll melt."

"I'm the one to melt. I'm beginning now."

Notwithstanding his confident advice Wayland led the two silent and inwardly dismayed women into the showy cafe of the hotel with some degree of personal apprehension concerning the approaching interview with his father. Of course he did not permit this to appear in the slightest degree.

It pleased him to observe the admiring glances which were turned upon Berrie, whose hat became her mightily, and, leaning over, he said in a low voice to Mrs. McFarlane: "Who is the lovely young lady opposite? Won't you introduce me?"

This little play being over, he said, "Now, while our order is coming I'll run out to the desk and see if the governor has come in or not."

Wayland returned with an increase of tension in his face.

"He's here! I've sent word saying 'I am lunching in the cafe with ladies.' I think he'll come round. But don't be afraid of him. He's a good deal rougher on the outside than he is at heart. Of course he's a bluff old business man and not at all pretty, and he'll transfix you with a kind of estimating glare as if you were a tree, but he's actually very easy to manage if you know how to handle him. Now, I'm not going to try to explain everything to him at the beginning. I'm going to introduce him to you in a casual kind of way and give him time to take to you both. He forms his likes and dislikes very quickly."

"What if he doesn't like us?" inquired Berrie, with troubled brow.

"He can't help it." His tone was so positive that her eyes misted with happiness. "But here comes our food. I hope you aren't too nervous to eat. Here is where I shine as provider. This is the kind of camp fare I can recommend."

Berrie's healthy appetite rose above her apprehension, and she ate with the keen enjoyment of a child, and her mother said, "It surely is a treat to get a chance at somebody else's cooking."

"Don't you slander your home fare," warned Wayland. "It's as good as this, only different."

He sat where he could watch the door, and despite his jocular pose his eyes expressed growing impatience and some anxiety. They were all well late their dinner before he called out, "Here he is!"

Mrs. McFarlane could not see the newcomer from where she sat, but Berrie rose in great excitement as a heavy set, full faced man with short, gray mustache and high, smooth brow entered the room. He did not smile as he greeted his son, and his penetrating glance questioned even before he spoke. He seemed to silently ask, "Well, what's all this? How do you happen to be here? Who are these women?"

Wayland said: "Mrs. McFarlane, this is my father. Father, this is Miss Berrie McFarlane of Bear Tooth Springs."

The elder Norcross shook hands with Mrs. McFarlane politely, coldly, but he betrayed surprise as Berrie took his fingers in her grip. At his son's solicitation he accepted a seat opposite Berrie, but refused dessert.

Wayland explained: "Mrs. McFarlane and her daughter quite saved my life over in the valley. Their ranch is the best health resort in Colorado."

"Your complexion indicates that," his father responded dryly. "You look something the way a man of your age ought to look. I needn't ask how you are feeling."

"You needn't, but you may. I'm feeling like a new fiddle, barring a bruise at the back of my head, which makes a 'hard hat' a burden. I may as well tell you first off that Mrs. McFarlane is the wife of the forest supervisor at



She Was So Transformed That He Was Tempted to Embrace Her.

Bear Tooth, and Miss Berrie is the able assistant of her father. We are all rank conservationists."

Norcross senior examined Berrie precisely as if his eyes were a couple of X ray tubes, and as she flushed under his slow scrutiny he said, "I was not expecting to find the forest service in such hands."

Wayland laughed.

"I hope you didn't mash his fingers, Berrie."

She smiled guiltily. "I'm afraid I did. I hope I didn't hurt you—sometimes I forget."

Norcross senior was waking up. "You have a most extraordinary grip. What did it—piano practice?"

Wayland grinned. "Piano! No—the clinch."

"The what?"

Wayland explained. "Miss McFarlane was brought up on a ranch. She can rope and tie a steer, saddle her own horse, pack an outfit and all the rest of it."

"Oh! Kind of cowgirl, eh?"

Mrs. McFarlane, eager to put Berrie's better part forward, explained: "She's our only child, Mr. Norcross, and as such has been a constant companion to her father. She's not all cowhand. She's been to school, and she can cook and sew as well."

"Mrs. McFarlane comes from an old Kentucky family, father. Her grandfather helped to found a college down there."

Wayland's anxious desire to create a favorable impression of the women did not escape the lumberman, but his face remained quite expressionless as he replied:

"If the life of a cowhand would give you the vigor this young lady appears to possess I'm not sure but you'd better stick to it."

Wayland and the two women exchanged glances of relief.

"Why not tell him now?" they seemed to ask. But he said: "There's a long story to tell before we decide on my career. Let's finish our lunch. How is mother, and how are the girls?"

(To be continued)

Handbills May Supplement Newspaper Advertising, but They Will Never Take Its Place

ONE OF ALLIES' GREATEST LOSSES



Photos by American Press Association. Snapshots of the late Earl Kitchener while whipping into shape the biggest army of England's history. Not a life was saved when the Hampshire, with Kitchener and his staff on their way to Russia, sank off the Orkney islands.

TWO BIRD GIRLS.

Aviation Is Said to Be Woman's Coming Profession.

"IT'S SUCH FUN TO FLY."

Already Two Women Are Making Exhibition Flights, and One Family, Two of Them Girls, Has Founded a School of Aviation in Texas.

Dressed in riding breeches and a natty Norfolk jacket and armed with (harmless) bombs, which she dropped over Manhattan, Miss Vera Pearce, accompanied by P. C. Millman, recently flew from Mineola, N. Y., over New York and around Battery park in a bi-plane.

Miss Pearce has a rival in this new field of enterprise for young women, Miss Katherine Stinson.

At Sheephead Bay speedway this young lady, not yet twenty-one years

old and weighing only 104 pounds, recently made two long, loose circles of the speedway. On the third time around, when she was about 2,000 feet above the imitation fort they were building for the flying exhibition, she made a swallow's smooth downward curve, then sheered up and back over her own path, her head and the upper part of her machine downward toward the ground. For a moment the engine stopped; then the tune of it began again. Katherine Stinson for the several hundredth time had looped the loop, and three minutes later she landed without even a jolt. She had been up less than ten minutes.

Miss Stinson wears no elaborate aviation wardrobe.

After she doesn't even tuck her curls under her close fitting hood. She wears a short khaki skirt, high heeled boots and the two warmest coats she can find. Sometimes she wears riding breeches, but she doesn't in the least object to a skirt. She never allows wind or clouds to interfere with her flights. "But I don't like rain," she confessed. "It hurts. It feels exactly like a wet blanket when you fly in it."

Besides looping the loop, she has carried United States mail, dropped bombs, made night flights, flown with her plane upside down and performed a number of other "stunts." "They always want some fancy thing thrown in at the exhibitions," she admitted carelessly.

"My sister Marjorie is only eighteen, and she's a flier. My brother Edwin is twenty-three, and he flies. In San Antonio, Tex., we three are running the Stinson school of aviation. I have another brother fifteen years old, but he wants to go to West Point. My people on both sides fought in the civil war."

"And if America went to war tomorrow I'd be an army scout," Miss Stinson added stoutly. "I tried my best to make Pershing and Funston let me go to Mexico. But they wouldn't."

For the Creeping Baby.

Here is an interesting suggestion for the young mother with the active, creeping baby: Get a good sized gray blanket, preferably woolen. Cut out the pictures from a cloth nursery picture book and sew them to the blanket. The bright pictures will attract baby's attention, and he will pat and pick at them by the hour and keep perfectly contented on his soft, warm, creeping rug. This idea may also be used in connection with the baby fence, for baby may be left inside the fence with his pictorial floor covering and run no risks of falling on sharp playthings.



Photo by American Press Association. MISS VERA PEARCE.

The Great July 4 at Gettysburg

Pennsylvania Town Still Remembers 1863

WITH each recurring anniversary of the nation's birth, memories of the older inhabitants of Gettysburg turn back to that fearful day in 1863 that will always be recalled, probably, as the most terrible Fourth of July in its history.

Of the great battle of Gettysburg, ranking with the most desperate conflicts in the history of man, historians have told us much. They have virtually covered every square inch of the bloody field. Yet of the quaking, fear-stricken town itself during the battle comparatively little has been read by the world at large; few chronicles have been written of the doings of the people.

And of that awesome Fourth of July! Everywhere else through the nation, where the news that Lee's advance had been checked had reached, there were scenes of wild rejoicing. But Gettysburg, though glad of the victory, was sick at heart because of the ghastly, gory spectacle of the battle's aftermath that was before the eyes of every man, woman and child in town.

When the sun rose on the morning of July 4, the day after Pickett had made his famous charge, its shafts emblazoned the roofs of Gettysburg. But from the streets came no sounds of rejoicing, no cheers, either for victory or for the day of the nation's birth. All was silent, except when one walked abroad he could hear groaning, and he knew he was in a town of suffering and sorrow. In many of the houses wounded men were quartered and cared for, and the townspeople nursed them, Union men and Confederates both sharing in the ministrations.

Upon the fields where the grim battle had been fought the sun blazed into the staring eyes of hundreds—eyes that gazed vacantly at the morning with the blankness of death. Hundreds of others opened their eyes for the last time to see the sun of day. Hundreds lay moaning, their limbs torn, weltering in blood, their heartrending groans making the morning seem gray despite the sun. Despite the heroic efforts of the surgeons and their assistants it was impossible to reach all of the wounded in time.

The battle was over. Both armies, declared Professor Aaron Sheely, who saw the battlefield, were engaged in patching up damage and doing their best to relieve the wounded. Men lay on the fields dying, enduring inconceivable suffering. As yet no arrangements had been made for their care, though as many as could be taken away were carried into the town of Gettysburg.

"That Fourth," said Mrs. E. S. Myers-Stewart, who was one of the nurses, "was spent by the people nursing the injured. Many went out to the field of battle and helped to bring the wounded in."

Many even doubted the success of the Union forces. Some claimed the battle had been drawn. This was, of course, depressing. But when we learned that the Confederates had left their wounded and dying on the field in their retreat I said the battle was ours. No victorious army ever left its men to die unaided and uncomfortable.

"There was no joyful celebration that day," added Mrs. Stewart. "We all felt like weeping. Such sights as surrounded us beggar description. Sickness and death and suffering were seen on every side. Most of the people spent the day taking care of those that were thrown upon their mercy."

There was on this Fourth a feeling of relief among the people of the town. The danger of the town's being razed had passed. General Lee made preparations during the day to leave and that night withdrew toward the south. In the town efforts were made to gather provisions. There were loud calls from the survivors. Many of the uninjured soldiers were in need of food. Into the surrounding country scores of Gettysburg's citizens went begging for provisions. Many of the women went from door to door filling baskets, which were sent out to the soldiers on the field.

HUMAN FLAG ACCLAMS AMERICAN LIBERTY DAY

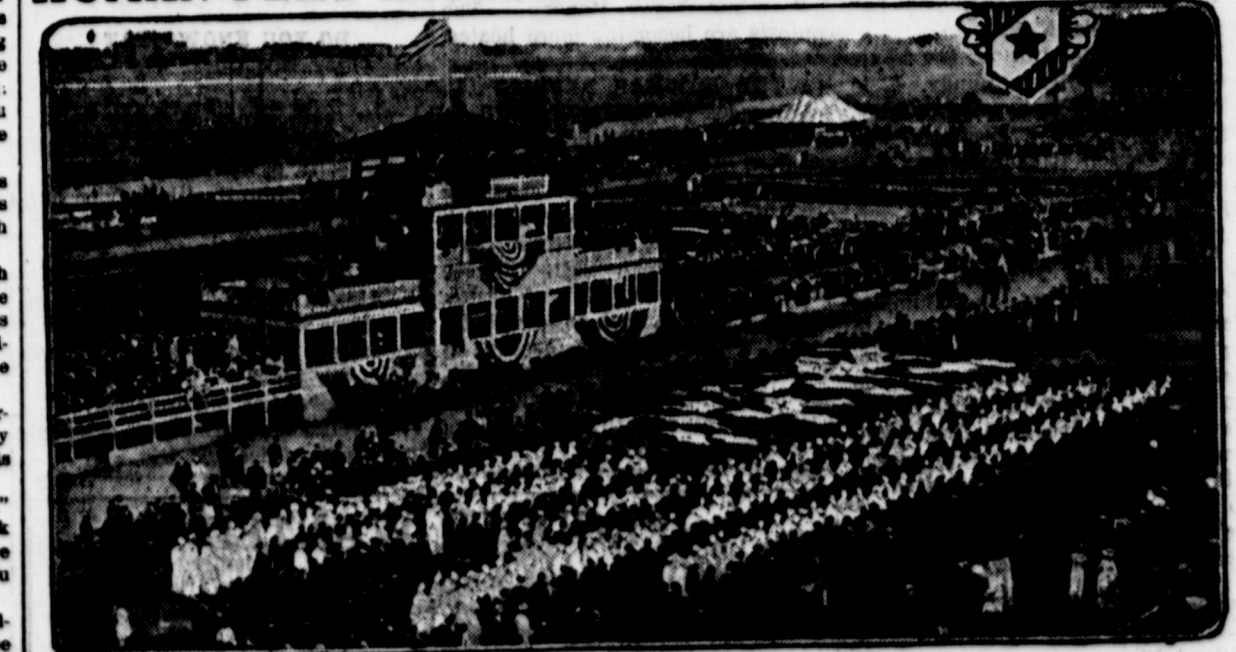


Photo by American Press Association. Over 100,000 Americans of German and Austro-Hungarian descent gathered at Sheephead Bay speedway, New York, to acclaim American liberty day. Besides singing and athletic events, a human flag was a feature.

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

BRECK & EVANS
RICHMOND, KY.
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT,
AND LIVE STOCK
INSURANCE
See the New Life Policy.

C. Tevis, the Tailor

For Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing we give the best work at the lowest price. Satisfaction guaranteed. Phone 71. We call for and deliver.

Short Street in the Cornelius Building
Call and give me a trial.

For sale, two young Jersey Cows. James W. Stephens. ad.—52.

Miss Helen Baker and her brothers, Roy and Harold, who have been visiting their cousin, Miss Helen Baker at her home at Paint Lick, since Commencement Day, returned to their home at Alton, Ill.

Corbett Davis of the Normal Department left for Cincinnati Thursday where he will be employed during the remainder of the summer.

James Bishop of Washington, D. C. came to Berea last week to enter the Summer School.

Elmer Crowley of the Normal Department stopped in Berea over Sunday on his way from Nicholasville where he has been visiting friends. He starts to Texas next week to visit friends.

Mack Morgan, president of the Class of '16, spent the week in Berea. He leaves for Asheville, N. C., soon, where he will teach in the school of which Professor Calfee is the president.

Robert McDonald of Xenia spent last week in Berea visiting friends. Leo F. Gilligan, a former student of the College Department who has been teaching at Newbern, Tenn., during the past two years, spent the week end in Berea.

For sale, two young Jersey Cows. James W. Stephens. ad.—52. Donald Edwards, who has been visiting his parents for the past few days, left for Akron, O., Saturday where he will be employed by the Goodrich Tire Co.

Stanley Lee Ault of the Printing Department left Saturday for Chattanooga, N. Y. He will be employed as linotype operator in that city.

Miss Helen Bundy of the College Department, who has been assisting in the President's Office since Commencement, left for her home in New York Saturday for the remainder of the summer.

Walter Heckman spent Saturday and Sunday with friends near Vonnore, Tenn. He will leave for Mexico soon.

Aubrey Diamond of the College Department who has been employed in the Chemical Laboratory for the past few weeks, left for Toledo, O., Saturday where he will be employed in the Overland Automobile Works.

For sale, two young Jersey Cows. James W. Stephens. ad.—52. Miss Cora Newton of the Class of '13, who has been visiting at the home of Miss Bertha King for the past few weeks, left Saturday for Chicago for an extended visit.

Isaac M. Shireman, who has been employed in the Printing Department for the past few months, left for Toledo, O., Saturday.

John Reeves of the College Department left for his home in Independence, Va., Saturday. He will probably go to Mexico in a few days.

Miss Elsie M. Atzenhofer, who has been employed by Miss Corwin since Commencement, left Saturday morning for Dayton, O., where she will resume the position which she held last summer.

Miss Stella Haley of the College Department left Saturday for her home in Ohio where she will spend the remainder of the vacation.

Professor Edwards of the Foundation Schools left Saturday for points in Ohio. He will visit several friends.

The C. E. meetings of the Union Church will be held at 6:00 o'clock, instead of 6:15, for the next few weeks. This begins with next Sunday night meeting. This change in the hour of meeting is on account of the union meetings of all the churches.

C. E. topic for Sunday night is: "How to Make Our Nation an Ideal One." Reference: Phil. 2: 1-10. This will be a leaderless meeting and an interesting program has been planned. Come and see how a meeting progresses without a leader.

Miss Rebecca Ogelsby of Richmond was a business visitor in Berea, Thursday.

Wallace Buchanan, who was operated on at the College hospital recently, is rapidly improving and will be out soon.

Miss Elizabeth Hinch of Indianapolis, Ind., is making an extended visit at the Tavern. She is accompanied by a sister from Carlisle, Pa.

True Coyle, who is attending summer school in Lexington, visited his parents over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Scott of Hagerstown, Ind., were visiting their friends in town Friday and Saturday.

E. G. Walker of Columbus, O., visited friends in Berea over Sunday.

W. S. Galbreath, Secretary of the Dixie Highway Commission, was in Berea during the first of the week in the interest of the Berea route.

Messrs. Fredrick Garder and C. B. Woodward, architects of Cincinnati, were College visitors Saturday and Sunday.

Prof. George Roberts of the State Experiment Station at Lexington, was a business visitor in Berea, Saturday. He was calling on County Agent, Robert Spence.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Livengood and little daughter who have been visiting in Ravenna, O. for several days returned to Berea last Thursday.

Howard Whitaker, graduate of the Academy Department this year, writes from Butte, Mont., that he is very pleasantly located in that city.

Mrs. John E. Calfee and children left for Nashville, Tenn., Friday to join her husband who is teaching in the summer school of the Peabody Institute for Teachers.

Professor Marsh attended the meeting of the Berea Association in Cleveland, O., last Saturday.

Mrs. William Isaacs of Kingston visited friends and relatives in Berea over Sunday.

Life's journey well begun. A son, George Arthur, born to Professor and Mrs. John F. Smith, Sunday, June 25.

Miss Gertrude Mann of Cincinnati has been making an extended visit with Mr. and Mrs. Joe Scrivner of Center Street.

Mrs. B. F. Van Winkle who is attending school at Richmond State Normal spent the week-end in Berea with her family.

Miss Mary Porter who teaches in Cincinnati came home last week to spend the summer vacation.

Herman Mahaffy and Reuber Batson, who have been attending the Y.M.C.A. Conference at Black Mt., N. C., stopped off in Berea Tuesday, for a short visit before going to their respective homes for the summer.

Miss Bess Hays, who was called home last week by the death of her brother-in-law, May Mitchell, returned to her work at Gadsden, Ala.

Prof. Miles E. Marsh and daughter, Miss Elizabeth, returned from Cleveland, O., Wednesday morning. Miss Marsh has been teaching in Belt, Wyo., during the past two years.

Clare M. Canfield left during the latter part of the week to join his regiment in Richmond.

Doctor Raine, who has been assisting in the Black Mountain Conferences since Commencement, returned home Wednesday. He was accompanied by Mr. Taylor.

ICE CREAM SUPPER

There will be an ice cream supper at the Glade Church Saturday night, July 8. Everybody invited.

HAYRIDE ENJOYED

Last Friday evening Miss Helen Bundy was given a farewell reception in the form of a pleasant moonlight hayride.

She left Saturday morning for her home in Angola, N. Y.

Those participating in the affair were: Misses Helen Bundy, Elsie Atzenhofer, Mae Brown, Stella Haley, and Eunice Mary Pearson and Messrs. Carroll Batson, Harlo Calk, Leonard Meese, Myron Grote and Thomas Baird.

FOURTH OF JULY PICNIC

The members of the Summer School met Wednesday morning in Upper Chapel and decided to celebrate the Fourth of July by going on an all-day outing to Brush Creek Caves. Plans have been formulated and an excellent picnic is promised. All Berea workers are invited to join the students of the Summer School in their celebration. Further plans will be announced later.

TWO BOARS FOR SALE

Good Duroc registered. One and two years old. Berea College Farm. S. L. Baird.

PRESIDENT FROST SPEAKS TO THE SUMMER SCHOOL

Tuesday night President Frost spoke to the Summer School students in Upper Chapel. Since traveling in Europe, twenty-four years ago, President Frost has not had the time nor taken the opportunity to relate his experiences there. His address Tuesday night was an interesting recounting of his adventures in the Old World. He gave a detailed narrative of his journey thru many different points to Germany where he studied for a year. From here he traveled south thru Italy, Greece, Egypt and the Holy Land. His descriptions were vivid and his reminiscences as to historical characters in connection with different places was instructive. The entire address was enlivened by occasional anecdotes and odd occurrences. The entire evening was most profitably spent. Two more recent visits to Europe were also referred to.

THE BEREA CLUB OF NORTHERN OHIO

Forty members of the Berea Club of Northern Ohio met for their Annual Banquet Saturday evening, June 24, 1916, at the Central Y. M. C. A., Cleveland, Ohio.

Professor Marsh and Professor Dodge were both present and made informal speeches.

Officers were re-elected as follows: Prof. Ellis C. Seale, president; Louis J. Karnosh, treasurer; Miss Georgia Belle Smith, secretary.

BOY SCOUTS

Berea vs. Lancaster
The Lancaster Boy Scouts played the Berea Boy Scouts on the Main Athletic Field at Berea, June 24, 1916, in a fast and interesting game of baseball. The game ended in the decisive score of 12-5 in favor of the Berea boys. John Jackson umpired the game. The return game will be played at Lancaster, July 4th, 1916. The line-up of the respective teams were as follows:

Berea	Lancaster
Jarrett, C. F.	Herron, 1st.
Carpenter, 3rd.	Smith, G.
Porter, 2nd.	Kinnard, P.
Van Winkle, S. S.	Miller, 2nd.
Clark, P.	Curtis, R. F.
Bicknell, 1st.	Jenkins, C. F.
Farmer, R. F.	Carter, 3rd.
Hanley, R. F.	Meadows, S. S.
Wilson, L. F.	Cox, L. F.
Trospen, C.	

CURSING IN PUBLIC FORBIDDEN

Every citizen should be interested in the good order of our town to stand against profane cursing in public. It is the duty of each law-abiding citizen to report to the authorities any person violating the law cited below.

The city and county authorities ask your cooperation in this matter. All you need to do is to report any offense to the City Judge or Justice of the Peace and they will enforce the law.

Ky. Statute, Section 1319; Profane Swearing-Drunkness.

If any person shall Profanely Curse or swear, or shall be drunk, he shall be fined One Dollar for each offense; and every Oath shall be fined a separate offense. If either of these offenses in this section be committed in the presence of a Justice of the Peace, or of any Court of record, the Justice of the Peace or such Court, may instantly without further proof, inflict the penalty.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Myron Grote, one of the most enterprising students of the Summer School, has arranged a tennis tournament for the entertainment of those who care to participate. The tournament consists of mixed doubles and to the young lady and gentleman who win the tournament, the Berea insignia will be given.

This tournament is causing quite a bit of excitement among the players of tennis. Many have entered and an interesting time is in store. The first games began Monday. The contests are becoming more heated.

THE BOWMAN REUNION

Last week the family of Mr. Bowman of the Half Day School held a reunion. This was a very pleasant occasion for all. The crowning event was the family picture which was made at the Ogg Studio. Mr. and Mrs. Bowman with thirteen children, all in the pink of health, formed a picture such as few photographers ever have the pleasure of making. After spending a few pleasant days at home, the different members have returned to their places of business.

PRODUCE WANTED

I want fifty thousand lbs. of rags, copper, brass, zinc, rubber, and hides for which I will pay highest market prices when delivered at my old stand on Depot street. Bring your stuff and get cash for it.

Phone 61

J. S. GOTT

Berea, Ky.

BEREA BEAUTIFUL CONTEST

Prizes To Be Given At The Big Town Picnic In October—Age Limit Seventeen Years.
(White and Colored)

1. Best home vegetable garden. First Prize—\$3.00; Second Prize—\$2.00; Third Prize—\$1.00.
2. Best display of climbing vines grown this year, \$1.00.
3. Best flower bed grown entirely from seeds, \$1.00.
4. Best porch decorations, boxes and permanent vines, \$1.00.
5. Biggest pumpkin, \$1.00. Next biggest, 50c.
6. Best peck of potatoes, \$1.00.
7. Best peck of tomatoes, \$1.00.
8. Heaviest sunflower head. First Prize—\$1.00. Second Prize—50c.
9. Best display of castor beans. First Prize—\$1.00. Second Prize—50c.
10. Best essay from boy on "Best Ways to Help Mother." \$1.00.
11. Best essay from girl on same subject, \$1.00.
12. Best back-yard floral display. No age limit. Porch swing.
13. Best white-washed out-buildings, any part of town. No age limit.

- First Prize—\$2.00; Second Prize—\$1.00; Third Prize—50c.
14. Best front yard. \$2.00.
15. Best looking pile of wood, cut stove length for winter, at least one cord. First Prize—\$2.00; Second Prize—\$1.00; Third Prize—50c.
16. Best pair of darned stockings. First Prize—\$1.00. Second Prize—Silver thimble.
17. Best darned garment. First Prize—\$1.00. Second Prize—Silver thimble.
18. Best patched garment. First Prize—\$1.00. Second Prize—Silver thimble.
19. Best home-made loaf of bread. First Prize—\$1.00. Second Prize—50c.
20. Best layer cake. First Prize—\$1.00. Second Prize—Set of cake tins.
21. Best crocheted rag rug, oblong or round. First Prize—Book: "Pollyanna." Second Prize—Book: "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm."
22. Best laundered starched white dress. First Prize—\$1.00. Second Prize—50c.
23. Best hand-made corset cover. First Prize—50c. Second Prize—25c.

24. Best-kept chicken yard and coop. No age limit. First Prize—Metal coop; Second Prize—\$1.00; Third Prize—50c.
25. Best grass plot between curb and walk. \$2.50.
26. Best back yard in town. No age limit. \$2.00.
27. Best essay on "The Setting and Care of Fruit Trees." Ten best assorted fruit trees.

Enter at H. E. Taylor's office—Phone 52. From 10 to 12 a. m.; and 3 to 4 p. m.

Committee: Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. Cornelius, Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Gabbard, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Lengfeller, Mrs. Coddington.

PROMINENT VISITORS

Miss Bowersox, Dean of Women, and Miss Welsh, Professor of Greek and German, of Berea College, Berea, Ky., have been spending a week in Ripley and vicinity. They came to get acquainted with the people of the county and to make Berea College and its attractions known to our people.

Ripley is fortunate in having a visit from these ladies, and it is to be hoped that they enjoyed their stay with us, and that they will give us a return visit next year.

The Jackson Herald.
Ripley, W. Va.

DO YOU KNOW THAT

It's worry, not work, which shortens life? A cold bath every morning is the best complexion remedy? Poor health is expensive? The U. S. Public Health Service has reduced malaria 60 per cent in some localities? The death rate from typhoid fever in the United States has been cut in half since 1907? Pneumonia kills over 120,000 Americans each year? Flyless town has few funerals? The well that drains the cesspool is the cup of death?

Here I am back at my old stand
"Good Things to Eat"

I am glad to announce to my friends and former customers that I have bought out Gaines and Higgs. Come in and see me and I will treat you right

A. B. CORNETT

Phone 92

Berea, Kentucky

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR

The meeting of the Christian Endeavor of the Union Church, Sunday night was led by Robert Edwards. The topic was, "What is the purpose of my life." We always expect a rare treat when Mr. Edwards leads. He did not disappoint us this time. He gave a very glowing and earnest account of a real, true life and exhorted his hearers to adopt a serious purpose.

The meetings of the Christian Endeavor are becoming more and more interesting. Are you getting your share out of them? If not, do not fail to attend next Sunday. There is a great meeting in store.

LIBRARY SUMMER HOURS

The library is open every week day from 2:00 until 5:00 p. m. except Tuesday. It is open after supper from 6:30 to 8:30 p. m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Euphemia K. Corwin.

How Tortoise Shell is Worked.

The soldering of two pieces of tortoise shell together is effected by means of hot pinches, which, while they compress, soften the opposed edge of each piece and amalgamate them into one. Even the raspings and powder produced by the file, mixed with small fragments, are put into molds and subjected to the action of boiling water and thus made into plates of the desired thickness or into various articles which appear to have been cut out of a solid block.

The Great Trouble.

"It is every woman's duty to keep young as long as possible," she said. "Yes," he admitted, "but the great trouble is that so many young women insist on keeping young after it is impossible."—Chicago Herald.

A Reasonable Excuse.

Dear Teacher—Kate couldn't come today. She got wet in the a. m. and cold in the p. m. Mrs. Go.

WANTED

Girl for general housework for the summer months, or permanent position if satisfactory. Write to Mrs. E. A. Gaskill, Grassmont, Lee County, Ky.

Ad-4

IT PAYS
to Let Folks Know
Where Your
Store Is and What
You Have to Sell

L. & N. TIME TABLE

North Bound, Local		
Knorville	7:00 a. m.	10:55 p. m.
BEREA	1:07 p. m.	3:55 a. m.
Cincinnati	6:00 p. m.	7:45 a. m.
South Bound, Local		
Cincinnati	7:05 a. m.	8:15 p. m.
BEREA	12:42 p. m.	12:18 a. m.
Knorville	7:00 p. m.	5:34 a. m.
Express Train		
South Bound		
Cincinnati	8:00 a. m.	
BEREA	12:02 a. m.	
No. 33 will stop to let off passengers from Columbus, O., or points beyond, or from Indianapolis, Ind., or points beyond, and to take passengers for Knorville or points beyond, at which the train stops.		
When such passengers have baggage, it is transferred to train number 37 at Richmond, Ky.		
North Bound		
BEREA	4:58 p. m.	
Cincinnati	9:50 p. m.	
No. 32 will stop at Berea to take on passengers for Cincinnati, O., and points beyond.		

VACATION MILLINERY

We have some exceptionally attractive designs suitable for going away time. Traveling Hats, Summer Resort Hats, Hats for every vacation purpose can be secured here and they cover the latest style feature too. Our Millinery is the kind that has individuality to it and which can be worn with the knowledge that it is correct in every style detail.

Fish's



Our Catalogues are complete. We can furnish you any design that is now in print; also we can get up original designs to meet your ideas. A call on us will convince you that we are more reasonable in prices than concerns that employ agents on commission.

"The Quality Shop"
Jas. Harwood, Mgr.

Berea Ky.

STONE'S CAKE IS THE PICNIC CAKE

10c SIX VARIETIES 10c

Picnic time is here! For your lunch basket it's the ideal cake—just the right size for packing in your basket and they carry without breaking.

Where individual cakes are desired, cut up Stone's Cake into small cubes and ice.

We recommend Stone's Cakes for Picnics

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Meat Market and Grocery

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Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)
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No Whiskey Advertisements!
No Immodest News Items!

ENTHUSIASTIC DIXIE HIGHWAY MEETING

Tuesday afternoon was given over to the interest of the Dixie Highway. A meeting was called in the Vocational Chapel, presided over by R. E. Turley, President of Madison County Council of the Dixie Highway Association, where more than a hundred enthusiastic and interested citizens of our town and a strong delegation from Richmond and Rockcastle County were present, in which the vital interests of the highway were brought before the people.

Mr. W. S. Galbreath, Field Secretary of the Dixie Highway Association, was present and presented the movement from the Association's point of view. He has made the trip over the proposed route and knows from experimental knowledge the needs of the same. He is planning to run a touring party of one hundred automobiles over the route about November first, and expects the road in more passable condition at that time. In his address he outlined the importance of getting busy on the weak links of the way and get them so they can be traveled with a degree of comfort.

State Highway Commissioner, R. C. Terrill, spoke forcibly on good roads in general and created enthusiasm and good feeling toward the great issue before the State.

Judge G. M. Ballard, of Mt. Vernon, gave the definite assurance that Rockcastle will begin work on the part of the Dixie Highway connecting Mt. Vernon with Berea on Scafold Cane Hill within 30 days.

Judge J. G. Baxter, of Richmond, in turn assured the completion of the link from Berea to the Rockcastle line without delay.

Mr. W. J. Sparks of Mt. Vernon spoke encouragingly relative to the

Federal government taking over the Dixie Highway for a national highway when we do our part.

President Frost declared that road-making is a trade or science, and described the good roads of England and Switzerland. He said we waste money by not giving little repairs to our roads after each rain. And he said Galbreath was exactly right in expecting large motor traffic from Ohio and the North which would be a great benefit to the citizens along the Highway.

The magistrates from Rockcastle County were out in full force and added their enthusiasm to the spirit of the meeting by pledging their cooperation in the completion of their part of the road. They were as follows: Squire Arnold, of Livingston; Squire Chastain, of Disputanta; and Squire McGuire, of Orlando.

Such a meeting of citizens having a common end in view is an inspiration. Nothing ought to be able to baffle them in this project of completing our part of the great Dixie Highway.

RICHMOND DIXIE HIGHWAY MEETING

Monday afternoon at 3:00 o'clock in the court house at Richmond, was held a preliminary meeting of interested citizens for the purpose of organizing and electing officers for the Madison County Council of the Dixie Highway Association.

The following officers were elected: President, R. E. Turley, Richmond; Vice President, F. O. Clark, Berea; Secretary, C. F. Higgins, Richmond; Treasurer, J. F. Dean, Berea; and M. C. Kellogg, Richmond, member of Board of Governors.

Mr. Galbreath, Field Secretary of the Dixie Highway Association, spoke earnestly in behalf of the Association and the work it is doing.

Twenty or more joined the Madison County Council of the Dixie Highway Association.

A half dozen auto loads of men went from Berea.

Hurrah for the Dixie Highway!

Made Dumas Retract

The elder Dumas was once sued for stating in one of his novels, "La Route de Varennes," that the capture of Louis XVI, and Marie Antoinette at Varennes by the revolutionaries was due to the action of the Chevalier de Prefontaine in shutting the door of his house on the fugitives.

A grandson of the chevalier considered this an aspersion on his ancestor's chivalry and proved in court that the statement was untrue.

An order was issued compelling Dumas' publisher to call in all copies of the novel and to issue within one month a fresh edition with a note that De Prefontaine placed his house at the disposal of the royal fugitives.

Seek Anglo-French Loan

Athens, June 27.—The first action of the new cabinet formed by M. Zaimis after assurance had been given the entente powers of the intention of the Greek government to proceed as quickly as possible to satisfy the demands made on Greece, was the opening of negotiations for an Anglo-French loan with which to tide the country over until elections are held.

SMART PEOPLE BUY DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

OWEN MCKEE

THERE IS A REASON

RICHMOND

KENTUCKY

THE SUMMER PROTRACTED MEETINGS

Preparatory to the coming series of meetings to begin July 20th, there are held union services each Sunday night on the Campus, at 7:00 o'clock.

Last Sunday night a splendid service was held with large attendance and much interest. President Frost brought the message of ten points of preparation, which was ably presented and gladly received by the large and appreciative audience.

The meetings are strictly union. Every Christian in town, regardless of denomination, is invited to be present and take an active part. They are your meetings for the betterment of our town.

An interesting service will be held next Sunday night; good music, good preaching. We might suggest it for your comfort that you bring cushions as the seating is not sufficient for the interested crowd.

Every evidence indicates that the people want these meetings. Many feel that their prayers are being answered in the fact that we are going to have real union meetings in Berea where the Holy Spirit may bless us as a people.

Don't neglect these preparatory services. You want to be ready to take part and enjoy every service in the big tent when Dr. Lamar comes. Be there next Sunday night. President Frost has consented to preach again. Hear him!

DISCUSS WAR TIME PRICES

Housewives Take Up Food Question With National Committee.

New York, June 27.—The executive committee of the National Housewives' league announced that it had treated with a special national committee on "war time food prices."

In event of war with Mexico, this committee will be charged with the duty of spreading among the women of the country accurate knowledge of market conditions in order to create organized, intelligent demand for food-stuffs and check any undue inflation of prices. The league has sent a telegram to President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker placing the new committee at the service of the war department.

DUKE ARTURO GETS DAMAGES

Sues Host For Injuries Received by Fall in Elevator Shaft.

New York, June 27.—Duke Arturo De Majo Durazzo, husband of Elizabeth Frances Hanan Durazzo, sister of John H. Hanan, the shoe manufacturer, won a verdict in the supreme court before Justice Pendleton of \$750 for injuries against the Norman L. Munroe estate.

The duke alleged that while calling on Lady Hope on Nov. 13, 1914, in property owned by the defendant, he walked through an open elevator door, fell to the bottom of the shaft and was seriously injured.

Progressives Drop Party

Chicago, June 27.—The Progressive party swung in behind Charles Evans Hughes, for president, through action here by a large majority of the party's national committee. With a handful of former irreconcilables fighting to the last moment, but reduced on the vote endorsing Hughes to six negatives and nine refusals to cast ballots against thirty-two in favor of the Republican candidate, the committee took action pledging the party to go the whole route with Hughes.

WHAT CAN BE DONE FOR THE BLINDED IN THE WAR

(Continued from Page One)

tire world. According to statistics, the world, a year before the War broke out, contained 2,500,000 blind. The number of blind men who will be added to this total by the War cannot be estimated until years after the War itself is over.

Contributions should be mailed direct to

Frank A. Vanderlip, Hon. Treasurer
B. F. B. PERMANENT BLIND RELIEF WAR FUND
590 Fifth Avenue, New York.

"AD MEN FLOCK TO QUAKER CITY"

(Continued from Page One)

with contracts during convention week.

When Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, saluted the colors as a large American flag was carried on the platform of the Metropolitan Opera House, where the opening meeting of the convention was held, the audience arose and applauded vigorously. Then the delegates sang "America."

REVIVAL CALL TO CHRISTIANS

Frost's Open Air Preaching-Sunday Night

A great crowd assembled at the Band Stand Sunday night with Brother Hudson as leader, and Brothers Washburn and English to lead in prayer.

President Frost, in response to a sudden call, did the preaching after a brief song service. His text was 1 Cor. 3:9—"We are laborers together with God."

He said in part, We can never know God to perfection, but we can know that he is like us in being a worker with plans, purposes, delays, and successes.

And it is man's highest honor to be God's partner in the work of promoting all that is good in earth and heaven.

I shall speak tonight of two things only—the need for this work, and our preparation for it.

Is there not need of such work in our homes and villages as truly as where Brother Washburn toils in darkest Africa? Are there not children born in our homes who have failed to develop into what God intended? Are there not many lives among us sadly spoiled in their expansion—people who live below the plane of God's intent? Should we not be distressed and anxious for our own selves and our own neighbors?

And now for preparation. I shall speak only of that preparation which can be made while we are here together tonight. First of all, enlist for the war. Let it not be a temporary enlistment, but let each one of us choose to be a life-long, yes an eternity-long worker with God.

Second, let us confess our frailties and shortcomings. We cannot make ourselves perfect in a moment, but we can confess our faults.

In the third place, let us have a sympathetic spirit. Let us put our-

What We Are Speaks Louder Than What We Say

The National seeks your business on its record

Berea National Bank

Berea, Kentucky

selves in our brother's place as we seek to guide and encourage him.

In the fourth place, "Study to show thyself approved unto God." Let us be thoughtful and find out what things, great and small, help or hinder.

In the fifth place, pray. We do not go into this work alone.

In the sixth place, confer with our neighbors. God answers prayers when two or three agree in their asking. We must be ready to work with comrades though they be imperfect for we cannot find perfect comrades to work with!

In the seventh place, we must be ready to sacrifice the less for the greater good.

In the eighth place, believe in your own importance. Each person here counts one in God's army, and each one can do something which no one else can do. It is not education that fits people, but resolution and willingness and sympathy. We must be as active as a book-agent or as Dwight L. Moody when he was a shoe dealer's clerk.

In the ninth place, avoid delay. People say "I am afraid I shall make a mistake in the Christian work." But the greatest of all mistakes is to delay and do nothing.

In the tenth place, remember that practice makes perfect. If we lack facility in Christian work it is because we lack practice. Dr. Cowley said he wanted to cut into a human body every day so as to keep in practice! The musician spends hours at the instrument and so becomes facile and expert.

My friend, sinners expect you to be active, and what is of far greater

importance, God wants you to be a worker.

Shakespeareana

It is a wise father that knows his own child.

The quality of mercy is not strained.
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven Upon the place beneath. It is twice blest:
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes.
Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes The throned monarch better than his crown.

There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, Than are dreamt of in your philosophy.

The time is out of joint. O cursed spite That ever I was born to set it right!

Imperious Caesar, dead and turn'd to clay, Might stop a hole to keep the wind away.

Comparisons are odorous.

I know a bank whereon the wild thyme blows.

Lord, what fools these mortals be!

The devil can cite Scripture for his purpose.

—William Shakespeare.

Federal Inquiry or Railroad Strike?

Faced by demands from the conductors, engineers, firemen and brakemen that would impose on the country an additional burden in transportation costs of \$100,000,000 a year, the railroads propose that this wage problem be settled by reference to an impartial Federal tribunal.

With these employees, whose efficient service is acknowledged, the railroads have no differences that could not be considered fairly and decided justly by such a public body.

Railroads Urge Public Inquiry and Arbitration

The formal proposal of the railroads to the employees for the settlement of the controversy is as follows:

"Our conferences have demonstrated that we cannot harmonize our differences of opinion and that eventually the matters in controversy must be passed upon by other and disinterested agencies. Therefore, we propose that your proposals and the proposition of the railroads be disposed of by one or the other of the following methods:

1. Preferably by submission to the Interstate Commerce Commission, the only tribunal which, by reason of its accumulated information bearing on railway conditions and its control of the revenue of the railways, is in a position to consider and protect the rights and equities of all the interests affected, and to provide additional revenue necessary to meet the added cost of operation in case your proposals are found by the Commission to be just and reasonable; or, in the event the Interstate Commerce Commission cannot, under existing laws, act in the premises, that we jointly request Congress to take such action as may be necessary to enable the Commission to consider and promptly dispose of the questions involved; or
2. By arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the Federal law" (The Newlands Act).

Leaders Refuse Offer and Take Strike Vote

Leaders of the train service brotherhoods, at the joint conference held in New York, June 1-15, refused the offer of the railroads to submit the issue to arbitration or Federal review, and the employees are now voting on the question whether authority shall be given these leaders to declare a nation-wide strike.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is proposed by the railroads as the public body to which this issue ought to be referred for these reasons:

No other body with such an intimate knowledge of railroad conditions has such an unquestioned position in the public confidence.

The rates the railroads may charge the public for transportation are now largely fixed by this Government board.

Out of every dollar received by the railroads from the public nearly one-half is paid directly to the employees as wages; and the money to pay increased wages can come from no other source than the rates paid by the public.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, with its control over rates, is in a position to make a complete investigation and render such decision as would protect the interests of the railroad employees, the owners of the railroads, and the public.

A Question For the Public to Decide

The railroads feel that they have no right to grant a wage preferment of \$100,000,000 a year to these employees, now highly paid and constituting only one-fifth of all the employees, without a clear mandate from a public tribunal that shall determine the merits of the case after a review of all the facts.

The single issue before the country is whether this controversy is to be settled by an impartial Government inquiry or by industrial warfare.

National Conference Committee of the Railways

ELISHA LEE, Chairman

F. B. ALBRIGHT, Gen'l Manager, Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.

L. W. BALDWIN, Gen'l Manager, Central of Georgia Railway.

C. L. BARDOL, Gen'l Manager, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

B. H. COAFMAN, Vice-President, Southern Railway.

S. E. COTTER, Gen'l Manager, Western Railway & Electric Co.

F. R. CROWLEY, Asst. Vice-President, New York Central Railroad.

G. H. EMERSON, Gen'l Manager, Great Northern Railway.

C. H. EWING, Gen'l Manager, Philadelphia & Reading Railway.

S. W. GRICE, Gen'l Supt., Chesapeake & Ohio Railway.

A. S. GREGG, Asst. to President, St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad.

C. W. KINGS, Gen'l Manager, Ambler, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway.

H. W. McMASTER, Gen'l Manager, Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway.

N. D. MAHER, Vice-President, Norfolk & Western Railway.

JAMES RUSSELL, Gen'l Manager, Denver & Rio Grande Railroad.

A. M. SCHUYER, Resident Vice-Pres., Pennsylvania Lines West.

W. L. SEDDON, Vice-Pres., Richmond Air Line Railway.

A. J. STONE, Vice-President, Erie Railroad.

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MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

PIG CLUB RESULTS Arouses Interest in Live Stock and Provides Profitable and Instruc- tive Work for Members

The pig-club work has been carried on by the Bureau of Animal Industry of this department during the past year in cooperation with the State Agricultural Colleges of Alabama, Arkansas, California, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon and Texas. Pig clubs were organized among the farm children and proved a means of arousing further interest in live stock, and at the same time, furnished profitable and instructive work to the members.

The economic objects of the pig clubs are: To teach the members how to raise better swine cheaply; to give the members a means of earning profits; and to afford the members a practical insight into the business side of farming. Indirectly, the improvement of the swine of the country and the general introduction of better and cheaper swine-raising methods are proposed.

Each pig-club member is required to keep a record of his pig-feeding work and report this at the end of the State contest. Many unusually successful records have been made. These are not typical of the work but rather represent its possibilities. A summary and the average of the work of many members give a better indication of the value of the pig-club work.

In the thirteen states named, 11, 632 members were enrolled last year in the pig clubs. Not all were active members, but most of these raised pigs. While a great many reported more or less completely on their work, 1,608 members from 11 states, with a membership of 11,032, reported completely on weights, values, gains in weight, costs of gains and profits. No figures are available from California and Oregon except as to the number of members.

The figures following are compiled from the complete reports. Seventeen hundred and eighty-three pigs were reported, or an average of 1.1 pigs per member. The majority of members took weanling pigs to feed in the spring and reported their results in the fall. The average weight per pig beginning of the feeding period was 39.2 pounds. At the end of the feeding period, which averaged 166 1/2 days, the pigs weighed 194 1/2 pounds. This was an average daily gain in weight of 0.93 pound, at a cost of \$0.044 per pound. This low cost of gain can be attributed, it is believed, to the better feeding methods practiced and the wide use of forage crops by the members.

The original value of the pigs averaged \$5.24. The average final value was \$21.43, a gain in value of \$16.19. This gain in value cost \$6.91, giving an average net profit per pig of \$9.37 and an average net profit per member of \$10.29.

These figures are a strong indication that improved swine, raised in the right way, are profitable even when pork values are as low as they were in 1915. The vast majority of members had good high-grade and pure-bred hogs, and to this improved blood, as well as the better feeding methods, can be attributed the large difference in favor of the average final value of pig-club hogs in the fall—\$21.43, as compared with the estimated average value of all

hogs on farms in the United States on January 1, 1916, \$8.40. The pig club members have shown their ability as a body to raise pigs successfully. They have raised good pigs, cheap pigs, and profitable pigs.

Many are keeping their gilt pigs for breeding purposes. Some already have found it profitable to breed as well as to feed pigs. Fifty-six members reporting on their sows and litters reported an average profit of \$47.32. With the membership for this year doubled and most of the old members again on the rolls, the pig work should prove of even greater economic value in the future.

Berea pig club is a part of the above and our results figure in it as well. See below what we are doing at Berea.

PIG CLUBS ON A BOOM

I am delighted to announce that through the goodness and liberality of the Louisville branch of the Armour Packing Company we are getting 800 lbs. of tankage for distribution among our pig club members of my district. This is fine for the pigs, being 60 per cent protein. I shall distribute this from my office to the members of the pig clubs in my territory. Call at my office for it, boys.

In addition we want the public to know that we are on the map of recognition. The Hon. Mr. Camden and J. H. Williams have donated to our pig club members two thoroughbred Duroc boars for their use in improving their stock. Besides the Durocs we have the Poland China and Chester White breeds which are fine indeed.

Our home people are taking notice as well. The Berea Fair Association is putting up money for our pig club members only. Hello! Why should we not be encouraged?

We take this opportunity to express our appreciation to these friends mentioned above and in behalf of the pig club members I want to say that we shall do our best to get results that these friends may not be disappointed.

SATURDAY'S FARMERS' MEETING

The attendance was not so large as we would like to see, but the interest was greater than former meetings. J. W. Herndon gave a report of the farmers' demonstration trip which was of much interest and a source of entertainment and instruction.

Farmers from a distance were present which was gratifying. I wish to emphasize it: that our near-by farmers are missing a lot by not coming to these meetings and hearing the discussions by the farmers themselves and many of the questions answered that are asked me time and again while among my farmer friends. You will surely profit by taking this Saturday afternoon off and spending it together for mutual benefit.

We had on display farm products at our meeting which were of much interest. A bunch of sweet clover six feet high was displayed. Say it won't grow and make your soil fertile! Winter oats were shown, which were home grown. The coming and profitable crop. An extraordinary variety of wheat which stood freely was displayed, thus saving seed at sowing time. We shall say more about this when it shall have been tested out more thoroughly.

Don't forget the next meeting and be there sure.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.09@1.11, No. 3 \$1.07, No. 4 90@98c.
Corn—No. 2 white 77 1/4@78c, No. 3 white 77 1/4@77c, No. 4 white 76 1/4@77c, No. 2 yellow 77 1/4@78c, No. 3 yellow 77 1/4@77c, No. 4 yellow 76 1/4@77c, No. 2 mixed 77 1/4@78c, No. 3 mixed 77 1/4@77c, No. 4 mixed 76 1/4@77c, white ear 77@79c, yellow ear 76@78c, mixed ear 76@78c.
Oats—No. 2 white Northwestern 50@54 1/2c, standard white Northwestern 48@48 1/2c, No. 3 white Northwestern 46@46 1/2c, No. 3 white local 46@46c, No. 4 white 38 1/4@39 1/4c, No. 2 mixed 39@40c, No. 3 mixed 38@39c, No. 4 mixed 37@38c.
Hay—No. 1 timothy \$20.50, No. 2 \$18.50, No. 3 good \$16.50, fair \$15.50, No. 1 clover mixed \$18.50, No. 2 \$16.50, No. 1 clover \$13, No. 2 \$11.

Eggs—Prime firsts 22c, firsts 21 1/4c, ordinary firsts 20 1/4c, seconds 19c.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 1 1/2 lb and over, 27c; 1 to 1 1/2 lb, 22@25c; fowls, 4 lbs and over, 16c; under 4 lbs, 16c; roosters, old, 11c; spring ducks, 3 to 3 1/2 lbs, 18@20c; spring ducks, 3 lbs and over, 15c; ducks, white, 3 lbs and over, 14c; under 3 lbs, 12c; colored, 11c; hen turkeys, 8 lbs and over, 21c; old tom turkeys, 10 lbs and over, 21c; crooked breasted, 10@12c; culls, 6@8c.

Cattle—Shippers \$8.50@10.25; butcher or steers, extra \$9.50@9.75, good to choice \$8@9.25, common to fair \$7.50@7.75; heifers, extra \$8.50@8.75, good to choice \$7.50@8.25, common to fair \$6.50@7.25; cows, extra \$6.75@7.25, good to choice \$6@6.50, common to fair \$4.50@5.50; calves, \$4.50@4.50.

Hulls—Bologna \$5.75@5.75, fat bulls \$7@7.25.

Scientific Farming

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A Troublesome Insect to the Florist and Gardener.
[Prepared by United States department of agriculture.]

The rose chafer, or "rose bug" as it is often called, is one of the most troublesome insects with which the florist and the gardener has to contend. This insect, which is widely distributed, appears as a long legged beetle of a yellowish brown color usually in the month of June. It strips all kinds of vegetables, fruits and flowers of their blossoms and foliage. Rose and grapevines suffer especially from the attacks of the "rose bug," but fruit and trees also are injured. In certain sections of the country whole crops are destroyed by this pest.

The "rose bug" usually disappears in from four to six weeks. In this short interval, however, it can do so much damage that its control is a problem of the greatest importance. In a



YOUNG APPLE INJURED BY ROSE CHAFER.

new farmers' bulletin, No. 721, of the department of agriculture it is pointed out that many so called "sure" remedies, including compounds of lime, copper, kerosene and tobacco, have failed to give satisfactory results when put to a rigid test. Hardy ornamental plants, the bulletin says, may possibly be protected by a heavy application of arsenate of lead, using four or five pounds to fifty gallons of either water or Bordeaux mixture. Very thorough applications should be made when the insects first appear and repeated as often as necessary. The thorough use of arsenical sprays will afford a considerable degree of protection to vineyards, the amount of benefit varying with the abundance of the insects. The use of this poison is also desirable for the control of other grape pests, and, in consequence, vineyards in sandy regions should be sprayed regularly as a part of the routine vineyard work. The first application of the spray should be made just before the blossoms open and the treatment repeated if necessary as soon as the blossoms fall.

For the destruction of beetles on fruit trees arsenate of lead should be used, preferably in some such fungicide as Bordeaux mixture, when the beetles first appear. The strength of the solution should be from four to five pounds of arsenate of lead to fifty gallons of spray. For peaches and other stone fruits the arsenical should be used in the self boiled lime-sulphur wash or in fifty gallons of water which contains lime wash made from slaking three or four pounds of good stone lime. Repeated applications may be necessary.

Another method of control is to stir the breeding grounds of the insect to a depth of three or more inches. This should be done when the insect is in the pupal stage in the soil, the exact time varying with the latitude. In northern Ohio the most favorable period is from May 25 to June 10. In the south the work should be commenced earlier. All ground which might serve as a breeding place should be plowed and harrowed and only the heaviest land left in grass. The "rose bug" prefers light, sandy regions for its breeding ground, and clay lands, unless they are near sandy soil, are seldom troubled.

FARM GARDEN POINTERS.

Making a good garden is a man's job. Do not leave the hard work to the women folks.

The first tomatoes to ripen that are oval and smooth contain the seed that should be saved.

It is fatal to some plants to fertilize them with rich manures when the ground is very dry.

Cauliflower can be grown more easily than cabbage. It is always in demand and at good prices.

The onion is akin to the turnip and cabbage. You must see that the roots are well in the ground, but need not be so particular about the bulb.

Profitable farming and gardening calls for more thought put into the business, but it also calls for considerable labor and that given at the right time.

One man can grow and care for four acres of strawberries, but it will take much extra help to pick them.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Jessie S. Moore, Director of Home Science

THE VALUE OF HOME SCIENCE

By Esther Tuttle

Everywhere we go, we find so many women who do not know how to prepare a balanced meal, nor even know how much to cook.

Well what is it thousands of women are doing every day? They just simply guess at their work. What is the result? Nothing but a waste of food. Guess-work is alright if it hits, as the old saying is.

But as a general rule, when one goes to guessing in cooking they generally have a great deal of food left over. This food that is left over is usually thrown away and wasted, as the cook does not know how to fix it so it will be good and appetizing.

In studying home science we learn many ways of fixing food in other forms so they will be delicious and attractive. We must know how to prepare food so it will look wholesome and attractive as well as be good for us. If a woman is married she can't please her husband any better than to prepare him a nice wholesome meal.

Then we must know how to keep things in sanitary condition. If a woman hasn't studied home science she probably will not understand how to do this. One must be careful to keep all things about her cooking perfectly clean. All food that is left over should be put away in a nice clean place and covered well, so there will be no danger of microbes getting to it.

The kitchen should be thoroughly clean and free from dirt and dust; as dust is the breeder of microbes.

The dining room should be clean and as attractive as possible. Keep linen clean and well laundered. A bouquet of flowers would be a pleasing attraction to put on the dining table.

We also learn how to prepare a balanced meal. What we mean by a balanced meal or ration, is a diet containing the proper proportion of fats, carbohydrates and protein, to maintain the body in health. This way we can prepare a meal so as to not have all fats and carbohydrates one meal and all protein the next meal.

A woman can prepare a menu a week ahead, and not have to spend her time thinking about what she's going to cook for the next meal, as

most women do who have not studied home science. This planning saves her time and labor.

Take the woman with no domestic training, her work is a burden for she does not have her work well arranged. She is always thinking what to do next, and never getting anything done.

There's the home science woman, she knows just what she is going to do and so her work is made very light, thru careful planning.

When she goes to the grocery to get a cut of meat, she knows just how much to get and what cuts to get, so as to get the most nutrition. She naturally has a better taste for housekeeping when she understands her work.

She wants everything to look neat and clean, but will not choose the highly carved furniture that will catch dust and dirt, but will choose the more simple things that will be easily cleaned. She is more simple in her dress, she will choose the plain, simple dresses for every day wear.

The home science woman learns how to care for her children, how to feed them that they may be strong and healthy. Many a child has had a sickly childhood on account of lack of proper nourishment.

The home science woman learns how to make her own clothes; she can make them to suit herself better than anyone else, and can save this money. She knows how she wants her clothes made, and then a girl should learn to be saving in her home. This money she spends for having her sewing done, could be put to some use in the family.

A girl need not marry because she has taken her home science. She needs the training, and should try to be some help in the family. If she has to make her own living, there will be no finer work for her than to get out and teach others the science. There is always a position open somewhere. In this way she could earn her own living, and be of some use in the world.

This would not be like working in an office where she hardly gets a breath of fresh air. She would get much more pleasure out of home science work than out of any other.

Some girls will say, "Take a business course." But I advise all girls to take the home science course.

TWO JULY 4 CELEBRATIONS.

When Ohio, in the Olden Days, Was Badly Divided.

There were two celebrations of the Fourth of July in Cincinnati in 1801. At that time the question of the division of the territory and the administration of Ohio as a state was a live one, the so called Federalists of the period opposing it and the Democrats, then called Republicans, favoring it. The Federalists favored continuing the territorial government, while the Democrats, or Republicans, favored a state government, partly because they hoped to profit by the electoral vote of the new state in the next presidential election. From 1800 to 1810 the capital of the territory was at Chillicothe, and a movement in the legislature in 1801 to remove the capital to Cincinnati caused a riot in Chillicothe which threatened violence to some of the members. The territory was divided in 1800, but Ohio was not admitted as a state until April, 1802, and on the Fourth of July, 1801, the Federalists held a celebration at Columbia, near the mouth of the Little Miami, and the Republicans held another on the Ohio river, above Deer creek, and the speakers and crowds at both places shouted defiance at each other. Events proved that the Republicans were right in their expectations. In 1804, the first election after the admission of Ohio, the new state went for Jefferson.

Precursor of "the Same Fourth."

Philadelphia had a law against fireworks fifty-five years before the Declaration of Independence was signed, and the law is still valid and on the statute books, in the opinion of the city's law department. The department asserted that there has been a long succession of laws and ordinances covering the sale and use of explosives since 1721. The opinion follows: "Ever since 1721 by various statutes and ordinances it has been made unlawful to set off or explode fireworks of any description in this city. The act of Aug. 26 of that year provided that no person should make or cause to be made, or sell, utter or offer, or expose to sale, any squib, rocket or other fireworks, or cast, throw or fire any squibs, rockets or other fireworks within the city of Philadelphia without the governor's special license."

Set a \$20 Pension Minimum.

Washington, June 20.—Pensions of not less than \$20 a month for all civil war widows would be provided by a bill passed by the house. Aggregate expenditures of \$9,000,000 are contemplated. The bill would restore to their former pensionable status widows of civil war soldiers dropped because of remarriage, but now divorced or again widowed.

HOW TO START A POULTRY PLANT WITH

FIVE DOLLARS.—Five dollars will start anybody in the poultry business and produce profitable results if judiciously invested. The man or woman who is starting from the very beginning had better invest in twenty to twenty-five day old chicks at a cost of \$3.75, leaving \$1.25 for material to make a homemade brooder. If twenty out of twenty-five chicks survive babyhood there will probably be twelve + cockerels and eight pullets. Sell the cockerels in the summer as broilers. They will bring \$1.50 + a pair. Use the money received + for them to purchase a good + rooster of whatever breed the chickens belong to. Mate him + to the eight pullets the following + spring, and you should be able + to raise at least 200 chickens, besides having had eggs from your + pullets during the winter. They + should have begun to lay in October or November, and their + eggs can be sold or used on the + family table until March or early + April, after which time, when + they are mated to the rooster, + the eggs must be used for incubation only.

The following November you + should have from 100 to 150 pullets and be getting fifteen or + twenty dozen eggs a week, which + at an average of 40 cents a dozen will bring in from \$6 to \$8 a + week, and your little poultry + plant will be firmly established + on a paying basis with the promise of yielding \$50 to \$60 a month + by the third season.

CARE OF RUGS.

How to Keep Your Floor Coverings So They Will Last.

It is inadvisable to attempt to clean valuable rugs yourself for obvious reasons, but during spring months the best way to clean rugs at home is to turn them right side down and tap them gently with a light flexible stick or piece of rubber on the wrong side and then sweep them with a dampened broom.

Do not under any circumstances use the ubiquitous vacuum cleaner on a rare rug, since it loosens the nap when drawing out the dust. Rugs should never be packed away for summer where they cannot have monthly inspection at least. The washing of rare rugs is a simple matter for the expert, but nearly impossible for the housekeeper. Never fold a handsome rug when putting it away. Roll it in sheets of newspaper and camphor between, and then wrap it in newspapers and sew it up tightly in an enveloping sheet of nonwood covering.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

How to Pass For Being Intelligent Even if You Aren't.

The most intelligent people and the most beautiful are those who see things and get all possible pleasure out of them. An exhibition of indifference to things about you is not an evidence of intelligence. Intelligent people are those whose eyes are open, and that is the way to become intelligent. Such people, also, are the most interesting, sometimes so much so that, even though they lack physical beauty, they are forgotten in admiration for their intellect.

The victim of indifference victimizes all about her. Her friends may look upon her and admire her beauty, but if she is decidedly uninteresting even a little of her society is generally an overdose.

JUST DIP 'EM.

How to Keep Your Garden Labels From Rotting and Fading.

Gardeners frequently have trouble with plant labels rotting. The labels when used in the garden are subject to wet and heat during the season, causing the portion that is in the ground to rot; the label falls over and is lost, and the gardener loses the name of the plants. A good way to preserve wooden garden labels is to soak them in a solution of sulphate of iron. Dry the labels and then soak them in a strong solution of lime water. This results in the formation of insoluble sulphate of lime in the wood and preserves the labels from rotting.

HOW TO RID THE CANARY OF VERMIN.

Sometimes a canary will droop + and stop his song, his vitality + preyed upon by lice almost microscopic. One of the simplest + as well as the surest ways to relieve + him is to hang a piece of soft + muslin over his cage nights, in + the morning removing the sear + a little black dots that rest + upon it. This process repeated + ed for a week or ten days will + quite rid the bird of vermin, and + he will take up his song again.

How to Plant Seed to Get the Best Results.

A good rule to follow in planting seed is to put it in the ground at a depth about four times the diameter of the individual seed. If the soil is dry it should be pressed down firmly after sowing. In transplanting, also, the soil should be pressed tightly over the roots.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(Copyright by Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR JULY 2

PAUL AT THESSALONICA AND BEREA.

LESSON TEXT—Acts 17:1-15 (cf. I Thess. 2:1-12).
GOLDEN TEXT—Him did God exalt with his right hand to be a prince and a Savior.—Acts 2:33.

To place a modern war map by the side of the ancient one will help to make the places Paul visited more real. In both of the events of this lesson reference is made to the reading and use of the Scriptures, and teachers should use that to emphasize the reading of the Bible by both old and young. There is real patriotism as well as safety and a liberal education in Bible study. Paul reached Thessalonica about twenty years after the establishment of the Christian church, remained perhaps five or six months and then went on to Berea. Modern Saloniki has been since the Roman days of Thessalonica an important center, thriving and prosperous of later years till the recent Balkan-Turkish war.

I. At Thessalonica (vv. 1-9) (1) Reasoning (vv. 1-5) (a) The place. On this second journey Silas and Timothy (v. 14) were Paul's companions. Recently driven from Philippi (I Thess. 2:1-2) they at once repaired to the synagogue upon reaching the city, knowing that there they could gain a foothold with both Jew and Gentile. It was Paul's usual means (v. 2 Am. R. V.). Doubtless during the two weeks the disciples used every opportunity for discussion. Paul made use of the Sabbath day of assembly although Christians met on the first day of the week for their own distinctive service (Acts 20:7). He also reasoned from the Scriptures which the Jews so highly revered. The best agent for doing personal work is the word of God (Eph. 6:17; Jer. 23:29; Isa. 1:18; I Pet. 1:23). (2) The method. Paul employed three. (a) He reasoned that Christ must suffer. Why? (See Isa. 53:6; Math. 26:38; Heb. 9:22; John 19:36). Paul had only the Old Testament. We have also the New to bring to our aid. (b) That "Christ must rise from the dead"—like Peter at Pentecost. Paul proved this from the Old Testament. If we will allow the Holy Spirit to "open the Scriptures" to us we will find things new and old and exclaim that where as "once I was blind now I see." (c) He "alleged and affirmed" (set forth), e. g., gave testimony that "this Jesus whom I proclaim unto you is the Christ." Paul knew that the historical Jesus was the glorified Christ, for he had met him "in the way" to Damascus. Paul's manner of life in the city as he lived and preached Jesus was much that it contributed greatly to his success. His "manner of life was blameless" (Acts 26:4); he supported himself (I Thess. 2:9; I Thess. 3:8). (2) Reception (v. 6-10). At first these men were received as from God by large numbers (v. 4). See I Thess. 1:6-10. But the gospel then as now causes divisions. Not all accepted the gospel. Paul's success aroused the envy of the Jews just as every successful servant is envied by those of lesser light. The charge brought against Paul and Silas (v. 6) was in large measure true, and it was a good testimony and tribute to their effectiveness. It was also in accord with Christ's prophecy. (Math. 10:34; Luke 12:53). It is the business of the gospel to accomplish just such results. We need more of such as shall turn the wrong side down and the right side up. These men were accused of "saying that there is another King, one Jesus."

II. At Berea. (v. 10-15). The disciples' departure by night was an act of prudence (Math. 10:23), and Paul continued his great interest in the converts he had left. See the two letters addressed to that church. Reaching Berea Paul began as usual to preach Jesus first of all to the Jews. The citizens of Berea were "more noble" and have continued to this day as a great inspiration to Bible students (witness the Berean series of lesson helps). (1) They "received the word with readiness of mind." There was a hunger for spiritual food and they partook of it with a relish. Some receive truth under compulsion while others hunger for it. (See I Thess. 1:7; 3:10). (2) "Searched" (examined) the Scriptures daily. (2) Each day they sought the mind of God.

Much of our present day Bible study is interesting and enlightening, but is not energizing nor evangelistic because it looks upon the Bible merely as literature.

We need to study the Bible as did the Bereans to know love and obey Jesus as our Savior and King.

We need to study it as our guide and counsel through life.

Those who "believed" as the result of such preaching and study were well grounded (I Thess. 3:10).

After several weeks of such blessed ministry the Thessalonian Jews interfered, "stirring up and troubling the multitude" (v. 14 Am. R. V.), and Paul again moved on, this time to Athens in Greece while Silas and Timothy remained for a further ministry in Berea.

FOR THE CHILDREN IN THE MIDST OF LIFE

Sleepy Time Story About an Extremely Ugly Looking Fly.

DEVIL'S DARNING NEEDLE.

Many Evil Deeds Attributed to This Insect Are Without Foundation—Interesting Items For Little Folk—Puzzles to Solve.

Uncle Ben was ready with a story when bedtime came around. He told about

THE DRAGON FLY.

Don't be afraid of this wicked looking insect, no matter how many fierce and wild stories you have heard told about him. He isn't half so wicked as he looks. And, as for his voracious habits, the only things he eats are mosquitoes and flies and gnats, not to mention many other pests you would like the world rid of. He's called properly the dragon fly.

Maybe you know him better as the devil's darning needle. Perhaps you've been told when you were a bad boy or girl that he would get in your hair and sew your ears shut, or maybe you've been calling him snake feeder. He gets this name probably because the female dragon fly when she lays her eggs glides down on top of the stream or lake and drops them in the water, as if she were feeding water snakes.

These eggs stick fast to water plants until the larvae hatch, crawl out of the water, split up the back, and, behold—other dragon flies!

It will take more time and patience than the amateur bug collector possesses to get acquainted with the whole dragon fly family. There are something like 2,200 specimens, so authorities tell us, and 300 of these fly around in North America.

What the hawks and eagles are to birds the dragon flies are to mosquitoes and flies. Imprison a dragon fly in a room and the flies and mosquitoes will disappear. So, you see, he isn't such a bad bug after all.

A Fur Glad Boy.

The young lad here pictured is a woodcraft boy, which means that he has much knowledge of the lore of field and forest. The costume he wears is trimmed with muskrat, skunk and



Photo by American Press Association.

WOODCRAFT BOY IN COSTUME.

other furs caught by himself. He is a shrewd trapper and has learned the ways of beast and bird, and he is also an expert on trees, plants and flowers. He lives in a suburb of New York city, and all his furs were caught within twenty-five miles of the big city.

Nero a Shrewd Dog.

My Nero is very useful. He is sometimes sent on errands and brings parcels from the shops very nicely. He goes alone to the market, writes a little girl in the Iowa Homestead.

But Nero has an enemy, a fierce bulldog that lives on the road to the market. Nero is stronger than the bulldog, but the sly rascal keeps out of sight except when Nero has a basket in his mouth; then he runs at him, and Nero is too faithful to drop his burden, so he has to scamper.

One day the scamp worried Nero all the way home. He came in much excited. I set the basket on the table and took out the meat. Then Nero leaped up, seized the basket with his teeth and ran out of the house. Nero went straight to the house where the ugly dog lives. The dog saw the basket and thought he had a good chance to bite Nero, so out he rushed. What then? Why, Nero dropped the basket in a hurry, and he gave that wicked dog such a whipping that he never forgot it.

Brave Fido.

"Why, Fido, I'm surprised to see you wear a muzzle too! What foolish people they must be who are afraid of you!"

Thus cried the dancing bear one day when he had chance to meet a little dog that came his way along the village street.

But Fido growled at Mr. Bear and glared into his eyes. And fiercer still became his glare when thus he made reply:

"They muzzle me, I'd have you know. To save the likes of you! Each day, were I not muzzled so, I'd eat a bear or two!"

—Yodh's Companion.

IN THE MIDST OF LIFE

A West Point July 4 Story

By J. H. ROCKWELL.

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THE cadets at the United States Military academy at West Point are exercised at stated periods in what is known as sea coast battery drill. This is particularly the case during the summer time, when the corps is in camp. Routine varies but very little from year to year, and the daily drills and practices were much the same before the civil war as they are now.

A year or two previous to the breaking out of that stupendous contest the cadets of the second class had determined on the firing of a national salute from the guns of the battery at or before daylight on the ensuing Fourth of July, then close at hand. They had in some way persuaded their own senior cadet officer while on camp provost duty to wink at their little irregularity in view of the patriotic impulse prompting them.

Permission was also secured to advance the drill hour of the second class under a plea that many would be absent on holiday leave. The second class advanced the drill hour still more by appearing in fatigue dress at 4 a. m. in the old sea coast battery.

Aside from the five gun detachments, a number of cadets were on the terrace behind the large smoothbore cannon which then composed the ancient fortification facing Crow Nest mountain, nearly half a mile away.

Discipline is always rigid at the Point. Red wreaths of mist high in the east hinted that the plans laid out for themselves by the second class were likely to be interfered with. Classmates were about to separate. Sectional feeling ran high.

Jim Hamline of Maine seemed to express the general sentiment when he urged: "Let us cut out the single fire, boys. Time is precious. We are in for extra discipline or suspension for this, anyhow. What we want to do is to make a big noise, quick!"

It was then determined to fire the old guns by platoon—by twos and threes at a time—then reload and do it again by battery until the blank ammunition was exhausted or the whole class ordered under arrest. Youthlike, they relied on the patriotic nature of what they were doing to pull the class through, whatever censure might be imposed upon them as individuals. Owing to the great danger of firing these big guns, it was customary for each gun detachment—excepting No. 4, who fired the piece—to jump back on the terrace behind the battery. When ball was used they could note from that elevation the effect of their target practice 2,000 or more feet away.

In the semi-darkness and in the hurry of getting the guns ready no order to retire on the discharge of the guns was given. In calling off, No. 1 at the big eleven inch smoothbore was George Pelham of Georgia. The gunner, No. 4, was a tall Kentucky boy named Bayard, or "the Goat," as he was often called on account of his solemn visage. No. 2 was Jim Hamline.

Everything being ready, the cadet officer from the terrace gave the word to fire by platoon, then reload and fire by batteries as fast as possible. The double and treble roar was tremendous, as was also the excitement, for some one had called out that lights were flashing back of the parade grounds. Doubtless the camp provost marshal was hurrying with his deputies to see what was going forward.

"Reload! Fire by battery!" Sharp and quick the command was given and repeated along the terrace. The big eleven inch smooth bore was midway of the line. Smoke already hung thick among the guns. But the boys worked with a will, realizing that their time was short.

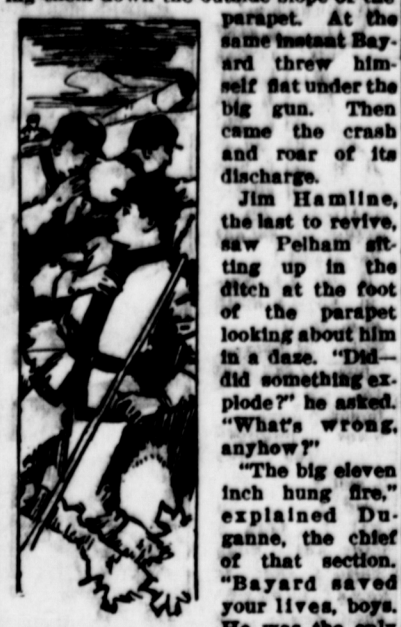
"Battery ready?" sang out the cadet officer from his perch. "Ready all!" Each No. 4 seized his lanyard firmly and, facing toward the left and rear, waited for the final word that would discharge every piece simultaneously. The others, expecting to be more or less deafened by the shock, took positions accordingly.

"Fire!" came the last command. A sheet of flame and a tremendous concussion shook the earth. A smother of smoke so filled the battery that it was impossible to see anything. But the work did not cease.

"Sponge out!" came the next order immediately, and all the No. 1 and No. 2 men leaped on the parapet to execute it, for the cannon were old style muzzle loaders. But hardly had Pelham and Hamline reached their posts when those on the terrace saw Bayard, the No. 4 of the big eleven

inch Columbiad, do a most unaccountable thing. All this loomed dimly through the enveloping smoke that fogged the atmosphere.

Instead of remaining at the breech, his proper place, the Goat sprang after Hamline and Pelham—right in front of the yawning eleven inch muzzle. "Down! For your lives!" he yelled, seizing Nos. 1 and 2 and literally hurling them down the outside slope of the parapet. At the same instant Bayard threw himself flat under the big gun. Then came the crash and roar of its discharge.



Jim Hamline, the last to revive, saw Pelham sitting up in the ditch at the foot of the parapet looking about him in a daze. "Did something explode?" he asked. "What's wrong, anyhow?"

"The big eleven inch hung fire," explained Duganne, the chief of that section. "Bayard saved your lives, boys. He was the only one who saw it when the order was given to sponge out. A second later and you and Pelham would have had your heads blown off."

Fortunately Nos. 1 and 2 were not hurt much. Aside from a stunned feeling and a little giddiness they were all right. But they fully realized what had happened and what the Goat's promptness had saved them from. The old style cannon had really hung fire, as it is termed when the discharge is momentarily delayed. On account of the noise and the smoke from the guns on either side no one but Bayard had noticed this. In obeying the swift following order from the cadet officer on the terrace Nos. 1 and 2 had already sprung on the breastworks. The Goat had time only to hurl them down the embankment and throw himself flat on the earth before the explosion came.

"Is—Is Bayard hurt?" asked Jim Hamline as he crawled up the parapet.

"He's blackened up some and a little burned. But he dodged that blank discharge with only a fraction of a second to spare."

When the two rescued cadets reached the inside of the battery Goat Bayard was lying on the grassy slope of the terrace. His shell jacket was off, his face and arms pitted black with powder and his hair slightly singed. The cadet officer who had connived at the entire patriotic irregularity was bending over the prostrate boy with a can of water in his hand.

"Pelham," said Hamline, deeply moved, "we owe our lives to Bayard. Let's shake hands with the Goat."

And so they did. They also strove to take upon themselves whatever might be Bayard's share of the blame attaching to this unusual Fourth of July salute by explaining to the authorities that the only mischief designed was in honor of the country and the flag. But discipline is rigid at the Point.

Among various reports of misconduct of the class on that overjoyful morning the adjutant's "skin book" bore only the following brief note concerning the Goat: "Bayard, gunner at extra sea coast battery salute, July 4, leaving post without orders, at 4:10—4:15 a. m."

The old commander paused over this, among the column of demerits he was marking up a week later against the class, and examined and re-examined several supplementary documents referring thereto. "Discipline or no discipline," he concluded, "I think I will cross this off." He did so and afterward made some more notes himself in a little book kept for a certain purpose.

Bayard himself never spoke of the matter that so nearly cost him his life and the lives of two others, and his friends understood his silence and did not forget. After vacation the following autumn he was made a cadet captain over the heads of several who ranked him, Hamline and Duganne among them. When Bayard's name was read out at morning parade Jim Hamline once more shattered discipline by calling out, "Rah for Goat Bayard and the Fourth of July!"

Jefferson's Last Sentiment.

When asked nine days before his death to write a sentiment for the forthcoming fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration—the day of jubilee on which, by a singular coincidence, he was destined to die—Jefferson wrote: "The eyes of men are opened and opening to the rights of men. It has become clear that the masses of men are not born with saddles on their backs nor a favored few bootied and spurred ready to ride them legitimately by the grace of God."

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Room	5.00	7.00	7.00
Board 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 13, 1916	\$20.05	\$22.45	\$23.45
Board 7 weeks, due Nov. 1, 1916	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term	\$29.50	\$31.90	\$32.90

"This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry."

Special Expenses in addition to Incidental Fee—Business

	Fall	Winter	Spring
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	14.00	12.00	10.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	7.00	6.00	5.00
Business course for students in other departments:			
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00
Com. Law, Com. Cog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each..	2.10	1.80	1.50

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to continue during winter and spring and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things, when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and states.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health, and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

Fall Term opens September 13, 1916. Get Ready!

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary.

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky

PET CHIMPANZEE ENJOYS A BATH



Photo by American Press Association.

Josephine, a baby chimpanzee caught some time ago, is the pet of the British African expedition. If left alone in the camp she will cry loudly like a baby. She plays with the camp chickens, goats, dogs and a kitten. Here she is seen taking her daily bath.

Cynical.

"People who lose their money are always complaining to their friends about it."

"Nonsense! People who lose their money haven't any friends left to complain to."

Came Near It.

Small Dorothy was showing a little playmate her birthday presents. "This," she said, holding up a pin out with a rhinestone, "is a present from grandpa. It has a genuine grindstone in it."—Chicago News.

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY
Maulden

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY
Conway

Disputanta

Rockford

Johnetta

OWSLEY COUNTY
Island City

Earneſtville

Island City

ESTILL COUNTY

Iron Mound

Wit:

Copyright, 1916, by American Press Association

Let the Bells Peal on Independence Day

An Old Time July 4 Poem

Henry Longfeller, Manager

Once tried Always used

Think of a Visit Every Week from All the Helpful People who Write in The Citizen!